

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Total Deleted Page(s) = 37

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12/8/69

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Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

10/22/69 -

Brief description of activity or material

Minutes of the Special Board Meeting of the
ACLU to consider Academic Freedom
and Health - held in Los Angeles, Calif.

File where original is located if not attached

100-3267 (ACLU)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

Names to be indexed:

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NOTE: [redacted]

has furnished reliable
information in the past.

JOE FRIEDMAN

VERN BULLOUGH - pages 1-2

Block Stamp

100-3267-3468

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EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/24/78

gjp/0066

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AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
323 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles, California 90013

MINUTES OF SPECIAL BOARD MEETING TO CONSIDER THE POSITION OF ACLU ON THE QUESTIONS OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND HEALTH CARE.

Wednesday, October 22, 1969 - 8 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Anagnos, Bettington, Bergel, Braunstein, Bullough, Bach, Burleson, Carstens, Caughey, Dittman, Joe Friedman, Lena Friedman, Goodwin, Karpman, Frizzell, Livingston, Moore, Mosk, Gottlieb, Russell, Schachter, Sloan, Walter, Warne.

CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVES: D. Haberman, Loren Press, Steinberg.

STAFF PRESENT: Abelman, Anagnos, Bell, Cray.

GUESTS PRESENT: Bonnie Bullough, John Caughey, Dan Haberman, Fern Mosk, Rita Sloan.

EXCUSED: Wain, Chronis, Binder.

Ed Mosk chaired the meeting.

PROPOSED ACLU POLICY STATEMENT ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM
IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

[redacted] presented the Academic Freedom Policy Statement, adding a brief background and a motion to adopt.

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Board Discussion: Several members of the Board expressed disappointment that the Committee's Report did not address itself to academic freedom but appeared to be more of a statement on discrimination.

The following ideas of members were discussed:

1. The statement gives no definition of academic freedom
2. The statement tries to cover too much, dealing too much in generalities.
3. The statement should include the right of the faculty and students to participate in university policy.
4. The statement should address itself strongly to the role of the Regents in their control of the Universities and their violations of academic freedom.
5. There was no reference to uniformed police and CIA members on campus.
6. Fails to make distinction between private institutions and public institutions -- many private institutions indirectly share in public funds.
7. Need to defend the right of teachers to be free to teach and to freely select the material they use in the classrooms.

[redacted] stated that discriminatory practices have been consciously maintained in this country. Institutionalized racism has always existed and the statement should recognize this fact.

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[redacted] Committee Member, expressed the opinion that, to him, the statement seems to be saying that academic freedom is being threatened from the new concepts and demands that are now being made on the campuses. Academic freedom needs to be more clearly defined in the statement.

Joe Friedman suggested an amendment to the statement: ~~The statement should be re-~~ turned to the Committee with the instructions that they (the Committee) conduct a thorough study of, and bring back to the Board a policy statement on, racism in the universities and other institutions of higher education. It was M/S/C.

Board Discussion: After extended discussion it was determined that ACLU needs a strong statement on academic freedom that can stand up under any circumstances. Also, a statement is needed for public press release.

Vern Bullough reminded the Board that ACLU has an established policy on Academic Freedom. The National ACLU has a position. And, a further statement is not needed.

Board Discussion: Several staff members, [redacted] and [redacted] assured the Board that there exists many ACLU policy statements on the subject of academic freedom. It was pointed out that ACLU entered the [redacted] case on the basis of already established academic freedom position. [redacted] exhibited to the Board a large reference book in which can be found many statements on the issue of academic freedom.

It was M/S/C that the statement should be sent back to the Academic Freedom Committee and that the Committee should re-examine all existing policy statements and positions taken on academic freedom, to determine if a further statement is needed. If the Committee finds a further statement is needed, they (the Committee) should prepare one to be presented to the Board, and if it is found no statement is needed they (the Committee) should say so.

It was suggested that ACLU put out a brochure on academic freedom for college students. It was pointed out that there are existing brochures for this purpose.

PROPOSED ACLU POLICY STATEMENT ON HEALTH CARE

Vern Bullough, Chairman of the Welfare Committee, presented the proposed Statement of Policy on Health Care and Position Paper Prepared by Members of the Social Welfare Committee. Vern pointed out that the policy statement was short and he read it. The position paper, a longer document, was to give the background for the statement.

Statement of Policy

The ACLU believes that health care has now become a right and as such should be available to all regardless of economic background. Although health care has not always been recognized as a right, the increasing entry of government into the field has now created a situation of separate and unequal treatment wherein people by governmental action or inaction are deprived of adequate medical treatment or given inadequate care because of their color, their economic condition, or even their age.

The Policy Statement was amended to read:

The ACLU takes the position that total health care has become a right and as such should be available to all regardless of economic background..... The increasing entry of government into the field has now created a situation of separate and unequal treatment wherein people by governmental action or inaction are deprived of adequate medical treatment or given inadequate care because of their color, their economic condition, or ... their age.

Vern moved its adoption.

Board Discussion: An opinion was expressed whether Health Care can be established as a constitutional right. The position paper maintains it is a right under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. In reply the point was made that Medicare has established the right since the government has entered the field and since the government has entered the field it must be made equal to all persons.

[] suggested we need to find if there is a Constitutional issue involved and proposed bringing the Lawyers' Committee into the discussion. He said, he feels, we need to hitch this to a legal opinion that such a right exists.

Board Discussion: An opinion was expressed strongly opposing the suggestion to refer the issue of the constitutional right to health care to the Lawyers' Committee for a legal opinion. Furthermore, it was believed that the right has been established and action should be taken immediately to adopt the Statement. b6 b7c

[] offered a substitute statement and moved its adoption:

The ACLU takes the position that total health care is a right to be recognized within the concept of the general welfare clause of the constitution of the United States and the 14th Amendment thereof, and as such, should be available to all persons regardless of religious, ethnic, political, or economic background or age. We therefore hold a situation wherein separate and/or unequal treatment by governmental action or inaction has deprived a person of adequate medical care to be a violation of that person's civil liberties.

It was M/S/C 18 for and 7 against.

M/S/C to adjourn

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12-8-69

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2/5/69

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Copy of a
Letter to Burt Lancaster from
[redacted]
of The Roger Baldwin
Foundation of the ACLU

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File where original is located if not attached

100-3267 (ACLU)

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

Names to be indexed:

BURT LANCASTER

JOSEPH SHANE

FRED CARR

SHAREHOLDERS MANAGEMENT COMPANY

WILLIAM WYLER

Note: [redacted] has
furnished reliable
info in the past -

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Re: ACLU
LA file 100-3267
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THE ROGER BALDWIN FOUNDATION

323 WEST FIFTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90013
PHONE MADISON 6-5156

December 5, 1969

ADVISORY BOARD

BURT LANCASTER, Chairman*

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FRANK SINATRA, Co-Chairman*

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HON. GEORGE SLAFF

JOHN STURGES

FRANK G. WELLS

COUNSEL

A. L. WIRIN

FRED OKRAND

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

HAROLD M. WENZEL

Mr. Burt Lancaster
c/o Norlan-Steiner Productions
Gran Hotel
Avenida Reina Re Gente
Almeria, Spain

Dear Burt:

I trust this finds you and the "Lancaster family" well and that "Valdez" is off and running.

You wanted me to remind you to send a post card to [redacted] Los Angeles, California [redacted] also, Joseph Shane (9862 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California 90210).

b6
b7C

I met with [redacted] the other day to discuss publicity, new stationery and a brochure for the ACLU Foundation. Formal application to the IRS has been made by Irell and Manella and we should have word, hopefully, in four to six weeks.

I received no word from you in regard to [redacted] and the additional \$500 which we have made obligatory for membership on the Advisory Board and I know how rushed you were before leaving, and so I have placed her name on the Board and so advised [redacted]

While I was with [redacted] he gave me an interesting clip from The Hollywood Reporter, which I have enclosed, although you may have already seen it.

Fred Carr has resigned as President of Shareholders Management Company. His future plans are uncertain at this time.

Irv had Eason to his office for a private talk on November 20. Among the items discussed was plans for a joint meeting of the Foundation's Steering Committee and the ACLU Steering Committee to discuss ACLU program, budget requirements also a sharing of problems.

Mr. Burt Macaster
Page 2
December 5, 1969

Enclosed is the tentative budget prepared by CPA [redacted]
[redacted] in consultation with Eason and myself. This was sent
to [redacted] the other day and I am trying to contact him
in regard to convening a meeting of the Sub-Committee.

I have prepared material for a total life insurance
program which can be readily adapted for use by the ACLU to
circularize their entire membership. Also a modified bequest
and legacy program under the title of "Suggested Forms for
Giving" which can also be adapted for use by ACLU.

As soon as the Foundation is accredited by IRS, I can
ask Arthur Manella to assign an attorney to work with me on
the Deferred Giving Program, which I prepared several months
ago.

As you requested, I attended the cocktail party at your
home (December 4) dealing with the Human Resources Institute -
Pitzer College. The enclosed is a copy of the agenda. About
18-20 people attended not including a number of Pitzer under-
graduates, male and female. William Wyler welcomed briefly
and aptly. I spoke with [redacted] and
[redacted] before the meeting and afterwards. [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] were somewhat disappointed at the attendance but I was
reassuring and discussed with [redacted]
[redacted] follow up procedures. A total of \$10,100 had been
received prior to the meeting and out of which \$5,000 was
represented by your gift. There were no commitments made at
the meeting.

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I talked to [redacted] and I'm writing to [redacted] at her
request. She tells me she will be seeing you over the forth-
coming holidays.

I was given to understand [redacted] was to attend, per-
haps he could not because it was the eve of Hanukkah.

As soon as the Budget and Program Sub-Committee meets, I
will, of course, notify you and keep you advised.

Warmest regards to [redacted] and [redacted]

Warmest personal regards.

Cordially,

[redacted]

Enclosures 3

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9/18/69

Brief description of activity or material

Minutes of The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

Board of Directors - in Los Angeles on
9/18/69

File where original is located if not attached

100-3267 (ACLU)

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VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

Source - who has furnished reliable information in the past
advised that Chairman Staff, was George Staff (of Beverly
Hills) and Ziferstein, was Dr. ISIDORE ZIFERSTEIN.
Other names to be indexed:

JOHN CAUGHEY

ALPHA WIRIN

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b7C

EASON MONROE - p9.3 -

Re: ACLU - LA 100-3267-
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100-3267-3470

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CONFIDENTIAL

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
323 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles, California 90013

MINUTES

ACLU OFFICE - THURSDAY, 18 SEPTEMBER, 1969

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Slaff, Anagnos, Bach, Bergel, Burleson, Bettington, Braunstein, Bullough, Carstens, Caughey, Chronis, Dolan, Friedman, Goodwin, Haikin, Housley, Karpman, Livingston, Marcus, Neiman, Petherbridge, Sanders, Schachter, Sieroty, Sloan, Steinberg, White, Wood, Ziferstein.

STAFF PRESENT: Abelman, Abraham, Anagnos, Bell, Cray, Monroe, Okrand, Podoloff, Sperber, Wirin.

CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVES: Sy Hanan, Southwest Chapter.

GUESTS PRESENT: John Caughey, John Edwards, Joyce Fiske, Helen Histen, Bill McVay, Mimi Okrand, Marjorie Petherbridge, Alpha Wirin.

EXCUSED: Lena Friedman, Everett Moore, Philip Wain.

MINUTES OF REGULAR BOARD MEETING JULY 23: M/S/C to approve the minutes as corrected.

MINUTES OF COMBINED EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND P AND M COMMITTEE: M/S/C to approve. b6 b7C

COMMUNICATIONS: Chairman Slaff reported that a letter had been received from [] stating he is on sabbatical and asking to be excused from the Board meetings for six months. The request was granted. A letter of resignation was received from []. The Chairman reported he had sent a letter of regret. [] suggested that [] be asked to take a leave of absence instead. Chairman Slaff accepted the suggestion and said he would be in touch with Mr. [] very soon.

LAWYERS' DIVISION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT: [] of the Lawyers' Division, reported on the recommendations that came out of the August 21, and September 16, meetings of the Executive Committee of the Lawyers' Division: b6 b7C

1. San Diego Chapter be authorized to seek volunteer counsel and file appropriate action against the San Diego Union-Tribune Publishing Company in that county, for refusing advertisements for "X" -rated movies.
2. ACLU file amicus brief at appropriate time in support of CTA action against the Lawndale School District for violation of Brown Act.
3. ACLU appear in appropriate manner with attorney [] in Gregory v. Litton Industries, testing of the use of arrest records as condition of employment. b6 b7C
4. ACLU file amicus brief in Bushman v. California. A test of the constitutionality of California Penal Code section 415, disturbing the peace.
5. ACLU appear amicus in support of [] and [] who were dismissed by the trustees of the Los Angeles Community College on September 16 after using a poem, "Jehovah's Child," [] as classroom material.
6. Los Angeles Free Press. Larry Sperber reported. The emergency Executive Committee of the Board of Directors previously approved amicus appearance by ACLU in opposition to injunction against the Free Press forbidding publication of a list of narcotics agents, their addresses and telephone numbers.

A further request was made to ACLU to appear amicus in opposition to actions for damages being brought against the Free Press by agents and by California Attorney General, Tom Lynch. After extended discussion, the Lawyers' Division Executive Committee was unable to come to any agreement on these last matters, and tabled the matter for further consideration. On September 16, the Lawyers' Committee voted 5-4 that ACLU appear amicus curiae for defendant Free Press, in the damage actions.

Board Discussion: A lengthy discussion followed in which there was a rather strong feeling for the right of privacy of the narcotics officers not to have their names, addresses and telephone numbers made public information by printing them in the press.

There was equally strong feeling that freedom of the press and the constitutional issues involved were more important. It was pointed out that it has been alleged that the Free Press stole the list of names. At this point it was noted that a great deal of the material printed in the daily news media is surreptitiously acquired. It was also noted that there was no invasion of privacy here that over-balances the freedom of the press - freedom from invasion of privacy as stated in the 4th Amendment means freedom from invasion of government into privacy. It was suggested that there was certain circumstances under which printing names in a newspaper constitute invasion of privacy. Finally, it was M/S/C that the Board authorize a friend of the court appearance by ACLU on behalf of the Los Angeles Free Press in opposition to the above damage action brought by the agents.

The Lawyers' Committee turned down a request for assistance from narcotics officers who sought ACLU support on right of privacy.

8. [] and [] Two Navy enlisted men who had been given medical discharges only to have the discharges changed to dishonorable after subsequent brushes with the law.

It was M/S/C to approve the recommendation for action in these cases.

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b7C

September 16th Report:

3. People v. David Cadwell. A friend of the court brief be filed in support of the defendant's right to a free transcript when a mistrial has been declared.

It was M/S/C.

REPORT OF COUNSEL: Younger v. Harris. U. S. Supreme Court to hear a reargument on the constitutionality of the California Criminal Syndicalism Law. Al Wirin argue.

People v. Belous. 100 year old anti-abortion statute held unconstitutional (4-3), in the California Supreme Court.

Dunbar v. Grossmont College. Appeal from judgment sustaining right of college to bar invited Communist Party member participant in debate, while allowing Birch Society member to speak. ACLU filed petition for hearing in California Supreme Court because Court of Appeal ruled in its opinion that prospective listeners of the speaker had no standing to complain of the college's action.

SDS - Orange County College Cases. Local Students for Democratic Society group denied recognition on campus of Orange Coast College and Fullerton Jr. College. In Fullerton case, court denied petition. Orange Coast case off calendar pending disposition of Fullerton case. Consideration being given to appealing Fullerton case. [] handling case.

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Valley State College January 9, 1969, mass arrests. Varied pattern. Large number acquitted. Large number convicted. 140 convictions, sentencing heavy. 75 acquittals. 42 to be sentenced. A number of defendants yet to be brought to trial. A few retrials to be had. Matter before Court of Appeal. Numerous volunteer counsel.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE REGARDING STUDENT PROPOSALS MADE TO CORONADO CONFERENCE:

[] member of the Committee, reported that as a result of a request by students for a more meaningful relationship with ACLU the Special Committee has drawn up four proposals to present to the Board:

1. That the Board of Directors direct the staff, with the assistance of the student leadership, to arrange an all-day conference sponsored by ACLU. The purpose of the Conference will be to identify, explain, and analyze the new laws (repressive legislation) in relation to the student's programs and activities both on and off campus.
2. That machinery be created for advance consultation in relation to student activities.
3. That emphasis be placed on wider distribution of simpler and less costly materials, such as -- "Kids, Cops, and Curbstone Justice."
4. That the Board recommend that RBF consider the possibility of funding one or more scholarships for law students from the minority communities.

Board Discussion: [] expressed the opinion that students look on ACLU as old liberals. He suggested that ACLU ought to appoint a Committee to draw up material that would delineate the student's rights. ACLU should confer with students as to rules and regulations and how to challenge them legally and properly in the courts or otherwise. There should be available people to discuss these matters with students. Every effort should be made to develop student committees if not chapters. ACLU should try to develop relations with Student Bodies and act as their counsel, participate with them in their planning. b6 b7C

In further discussion, the opinion was expressed that there is need for better lines of communication between ACLU and the students. We are not in touch with students in high schools and colleges. It was suggested that there be set up an ACLU Committee to maintain relations with student organizations, provide guidance and help to students on their Academic Freedoms and Constitutional rights. It was suggested that ACLU set up machinery for students to have advance consultations with attorneys as to the lawful limits of action. It was suggested that a student conference be scheduled for the first week in November.

It was M/S/C to accept the recommendations.

REPORT OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM COMMITTEE: [] member of the Committee, presented the Policy Statement on Academic Freedom in Institutions of Higher Learning. It was suggested that, due to the lateness of the hour and a long agenda, there was not time enough to discuss the issue thoroughly - it should be held over for a special Board meeting. The Special Meeting was set for Wednesday, October 22, 8 P.M.

RESOLUTION REGARDING NOVEMBER 15 ANTI-VIETNAM WAR DEMONSTRATIONS: [] Presented a resolution to authorize a special endorsement of the new mobilization committee's nationwide November 15, 1969 demonstrations against the war in Vietnam:

WHEREAS ACLU of Southern California has a policy position that the Vietnam war is unconstitutional, and

WHEREAS ACLU encourages maximum public expression in support of that position, and

WHEREAS ACLU has a continuing and increasing concern regarding the abridgement by all levels of government of the freedoms protected by the First Amendment,

RESOLVED that as an affirmation of these principles, the ACLU of Southern California offer its special endorsement of and services to the New Mobilization Committee's November 15, demonstrations against the Vietnam war.

Board Discussion included the following ideas.

1. To approve the resolution is to reaffirm ACLU's policy position that the Vietnam war is unconstitutional.
2. Taking this action will encourage public expression against the war.
3. It is a mistake for ACLU to sponsor a peace march.
4. It is important to maintain an independent stature in order to continue the advocacy of our cause of civil liberties.
5. ACLU should be wary of endorsing another organization's activities, particularly demonstrations where ACLU is likely to be called upon to defend the participants.
6. Legal assistance more important than participation in demonstration.
7. ACLU should restrict itself to its conventional role.

PROPOSED STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING POLLUTION AND CIVIL LIBERTIES: Eason Monroe presented the Statement and asked the Board to adopt the draft presented. The feeling of the Board was in accord with the principle of the statement but it was suggested that the statement would be more effective if it were redrafted. It will be sent to a drafting committee, to be resubmitted to the Board at a later meeting.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Eason reported on the current financial crisis and explained the plans being worked out to overcome it. Plans for ACLU's 50th Anniversary in 1970 were reported by Eason. He stated that he has been asked to take over as national director of the event and asked permission and support of the Board in the event he decides to do so. It was M/S/C to grant permission and support.

M/S/C to adjourn.

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12/1/69

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Letter from the law offices of IRELL & MANELLA
to the Internal Revenue Service, re the ACLU's
application for tax exemption.

File where original is located if not attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

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LAW OFFICES

IRELL & MANELLA

SUITE 900 GATEWAY EAST BUILDING

CENTURY CITY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067

(213) 277-1010 AND 879-2600

December 1, 1969

CABLE ADDRESS: IRELLA

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BERGER & IRELL 1941-1949

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WERNER F. WOLFEN
JOHN R. COHAN
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District Director of
Internal Revenue Service
300 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing two copies of Form 1023, Tax
Exemption Application for the ACLU Foundation of
Southern California.

Please acknowledge receipt of the enclosed
Application by signing and returning the enclosed
carbon copy of this letter.

Any inquiries with respect to this matter
should be directed to the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted Signature]

for IRELL & MANELLA

EGV:mat
Enclosures

Receipt Acknowledged:

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b7C

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INDEXED
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THE ROGER BALDWIN FOUNDATION

2

323 WEST FIFTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90013
PHONE MADISON 6-5156

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

December 2, 1969

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(*Executive Committee)

Mr. Fred Carr
Shareholders Management Company
606 S. Olive Street
Los Angeles, California 90014

Dear Fred:

Several months ago, I brought a proposal to the Executive Committee of RBF here concerning the initiation of a program aimed at defending the rights of welfare recipients. At that time, the committee decided not to undertake such a program. Instead, I was authorized to have additional research done in order to satisfy the views of committee members regarding such questions as the following: Is the defense of welfare rights a proper function for RBF? Do not other agencies already fulfill the need in this area? Is there a proper and specific program in the welfare rights field which RBF should undertake? What additional financial commitment would be involved?

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Since that meeting, I have arranged for a thorough-going study of this matter by two competent researchers: [redacted] a young Negro law student at UCLA, [redacted] Watts Police Practices Complaint Center, and who is extremely knowledgeable regarding both the welfare rights problems of poor Blacks and the services currently available to them; and [redacted] a young attorney who is keenly interested in the problem of welfare rights and is prepared, if the committee approves his proposal, to take on the task of directing a pilot program in this area for RBF.

The combined results of [redacted] and [redacted] work is contained in the enclosed document which discusses the need and what seems to me to be a uniquely creative approach to the problem. I hope you will find opportunity soon to study the

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Mr. Fred Carr
Page 2
December 2, 1969

enclosed proposal and form an opinion regarding whether such a pilot project should be undertaken here in 1970. Since Burt Lancaster is away and involved in picture-making in Spain, I suppose you will want to register your views with Irv Lichtenstein. A meeting of the REF Program and Budget Committee will be scheduled some time soon. I suggest that some definitive action be taken on this proposal at that meeting, as a recommendation to the Executive Committee as a whole.

Very cordially yours,

Eason Monroe

EM:bg

Enclosures

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THE HER BALDWIN FOUNDATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Mr. [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WELFARE: THE QUESTION OF UNASSERTED
RIGHTS

November 18, 1969

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"Laws do little good unless people know about them.
For a poor person to hold rights in theory satisfies only the
theory. We have to begin asserting those rights--and help
the poor assert those rights. Unknown, unasserted rights are
no rights at all."

Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
November 12, 1964

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Introduction

As early as 1960, the American Civil Liberties Union adopted a policy statement recognizing that the constitutional principles of due process and equal protection require that a reasonable and logical basis be present before welfare benefits can be withheld from needy individuals.¹ Since the issuance of that progressive policy statement, there have been growing numbers of adherents to the view that public assistance is a right of the poor, established by statute, and that the Constitution secures this right to welfare from arbitrary governmental action.

In 1964, Professor Charles Reich of the Yale Law School wrote an influential article in which he articulated the need for treating government benefits, such as welfare payments, as property rights protected by the traditional notions of due process embodied in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. According to Professor Reich:

The concept of right is most urgently needed with respect to benefits like. . . public assistance. . . . These benefits are based upon a recognition that misfortune and deprivation are often caused by forces far beyond the control of the individual such as technological change, variations in demand for goods, [or] depressions. . . . [I]n theory [these benefits] represent part of the individual's rightful share in the commonwealth. Only by making such benefits into rights can the welfare state achieve its goal of providing a secure minimum basis for individual well-being and dignity in a society where each man cannot be wholly the master of his own destiny.²

In 1966, the Advisory Council on Public Welfare, appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, endorsed this

view with its recommendation that "all welfare programs receiving federal funds be administered consistent with the principle of welfare as a right."³

The Roger Baldwin Foundation of New York went a step further when it acknowledged the need to transform the theory of welfare as a right into practical programs geared to securing benefits to which the poor are entitled by law. As part of a "Bill of Rights for the Disinherited," it urged that action programs be developed "to define and ensure constitutional rights for . . . individuals receiving public assistance."⁴ In furtherance of that objective, the attached research paper proposes the creation of a community-based pilot project in the welfare field. It does so, however, with the conviction that a "Bill of Rights for the Disinherited" must also address itself to the large numbers of deserving poor who are not receiving public assistance even though they are clearly eligible under existing law. The major responsibility for these unasserted welfare claims must fall upon the various state and local governments. For it is the unlawful practices of the welfare bureaucracy -- practices involving repeated violations of equal protection and due process -- which serve as the most powerful deterrent to the assertion of legitimate welfare claims.

Part I of the attached research paper provides a background to the welfare issue by cataloguing the abysmal conditions under which public assistance recipients are forced to live as a result of inadequate welfare grants. Using this as a point of reference, Part II focuses on the extent to which vast numbers of deserving poor

Americans are deprived of even these meager welfare benefits which are rightfully theirs under the law. Part II also includes an effort to pinpoint the governmental practices giving rise to so many unasserted welfare claims. Part III develops with some specificity the constitutional questions posed by the phenomenon of unasserted welfare claims. Part IV discusses the inability of existing organizations in the welfare rights field to come to grips with this "quantitative problem" of welfare rights -- the problem of an unacceptably large number of legitimate, yet unasserted welfare claims. Part IV then goes on to set forth a proposal for the establishment of a Welfare Rights Center in East Los Angeles, the purpose of the Center to focus primarily on ways and means of asserting heretofore unasserted welfare claims. To accomplish this, the proposed project draws upon the concept of lay advocacy -- the employment of welfare recipients who have been educated as to the technical and tactical aspects of handling a welfare case on behalf of an impoverished member of the community. Part IV includes a discussion of the specific activities of the proposed Welfare Rights Center, as well as a tentative budget.

I. Welfare^{*} At Its Best

At its best, the life of a welfare recipient is a discouraging day-to-day struggle for subsistence. Contrary to the politically expedient charges that welfare recipients are "living it up," the facts reveal that even if a recipient is securing maximum benefits provided under the law, it is often simply impossible to make ends meet. The result: poverty, malnutrition, and chronic disease at the edges of our otherwise affluent society.

The Los Angeles hearings of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs (the McGovern Committee) gave some indication of what welfare has to offer in California. California, a relatively "liberal" welfare state, has determined minimum income standards necessary to provide decent living conditions. For a family of five--a widowed mother and her four children--the state has concluded that \$290 per month is needed to live decently.⁵ Yet, the state falls short of its own minimum standard when it budgets a maximum welfare allotment of \$263 per month for this woman and her

^{*}As used in this paper, the term "welfare" is to be distinguished from Social Security. Social Security is a wholly federal program which pays benefits primarily to older Americans. The benefits are generally based upon a person's contributions made during his working years. In contrast, benefits under the "welfare" system are based upon a showing of financial need. To qualify, a person must demonstrate that he comes within at least one of the "need categories": Old-age Assistance (OAA), Aid to the Blind (AB), Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and General Assistance (GA). With the exception of GA, these programs are financed under a federal grant-in-aid arrangement. The federal government matches the state and/or local funds according to an involved formula. GA is financed solely by state and/or local funds.

four children.⁶ Out of this niggardly allotment all expenses must be met: rent, utilities, transportation, clothes, and of course food.

The consequences can hardly be surprising. Mrs. Alicia Escalante, an AFDC recipient and Director of the East Los Angeles Welfare Rights Organization, offered the following observation in her prepared statement to the McGovern Committee:

The hunger suffered by approved welfare families is obvious. The state maximum on welfare money imposed by the California legislature means that even the very minimal standards the state says we need to live on are not met. AFDC families in Los Angeles County receive their money on the 1st and the 16th of each month. By the 11th and 25th of each month we are forced to feed our families rice, beans, and other starches.⁷

According to Dr. Herbert Karlow of the East Los Angeles First Street Medical Center:

Translated into hungry facts, this family of five human beings has available about 65¢ to 85¢ per person for food a day. This amount often becomes much lower when emergencies arise. For lack of money, many children are sent to school without breakfast and /with/ no lunch; money was needed to buy shoes so the child would not go barefoot. These are absolutely not isolated cases. I have heard this and related stories from innumerable children on welfare.⁸

Those skeptics who might argue that the poor on welfare should simply become better money managers will have to contend with the conclusion of the Staff Report to the Assembly Committee on Social Welfare entitled California Welfare: A Legislative Program for Reform.

/T/o feed her family with the funds allowed by the AFDC food plan, a mother would have to have as much skill in buying and preparing inexpensive nutritional foods as the home economist.⁹

Like other homemakers, very few welfare mothers possess the expertise of a home economist.

Many doctors testified before the McGovern Committee regarding clinical evidence of malnutrition among welfare recipients. They reported cases of pediatric patients with bleeding gums, enlarged livers, and protruding abdomens.¹⁰ The Director of the Watts Health Services Center described the most prevalent condition as that of a "hungry, poorly nourished looking child or adult who is highly susceptible to illness".¹¹

It is not only welfare recipients and their few allies who argue that maximum welfare payments are too low to sustain decent living conditions. Mr. Ellis P. Murphy, Director of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), is a man who by virtue of his position might be expected to stand in defense of current welfare allotments. Yet, in a prepared statement delivered at a recent public hearing of the State Department of Social Welfare, Mr. Murphy said that the food allowance "does not provide an adequate amount for the most simple diet. It can, and often does, result in AFDC parents and children actually going hungry, becoming malnourished and developing physical and emotional disorders related to poor diets and insufficient food."¹²

After going on to catalogue the gross deficiencies in housing, clothing, and transportation imposed by inadequate welfare grants, Mr. Murphy concluded:

It is difficult for us to understand how the state can, on one hand, set forth the minimum amount

needed for families, and on the other hand, limit its participation in grants at an amount below its own established standard need level. As a result many families suffer undue hardship.¹³

In summary, then, maximum welfare assistance under existing law--welfare at its best--is scandalously inadequate.

But this is only part of the story. While the maximum benefits available under current welfare provisions are insufficient to sustain decent living conditions, they at least assure some measure of protection from an even worse plight. Yet, today, in the United States, there are literally millions of Americans entitled to welfare benefits under existing laws who are not receiving those benefits. There is evidence indicating that of the approximately 10 million welfare recipients in the United States, a substantial percentage receive less than what they are entitled to under prevailing legislation. Of even greater importance is the evidence indicating that for every person now on the welfare rolls, there is one other poor person who receives nothing and who is indisputably entitled to welfare benefits under existing laws. These facts raise not only serious social, political, and ethical questions; but more appropriately for the American Civil Liberties Union, they raise fundamental constitutional questions. For the poor of America, maximum welfare benefits, meager as they are, represent the only safeguard against an even more desperate economic condition. As such, welfare benefits are the most important asset of the poor and should be regarded as a form of property to which the poor are entitled as a matter of right. Accordingly, unasserted welfare

claims should be regarded as unasserted rights.*

II. The Phenomenon of Unasserted Rights

A. The Magnitude of the Problem

Just over 10 million Americans are now receiving public assistance benefits;¹⁴ but the federal government officially estimates that 22 million Americans are in poverty and another 12 million are "near-poor."¹⁵ The existence of these millions of unaided poor has raised suspicions among observers that huge numbers of the poor possess unasserted welfare claims. While it is a difficult task to ascertain the number of people who are not receiving public assistance even though they are eligible, a few noteworthy studies have been conducted.

In 1966, Richard A. Cloward, Professor of Social Work at Columbia University, engaged in a welfare research study based upon 1959 census information. He concluded that in New York City, in 1959, for every person on welfare there were 1-2/3 more persons eligible but not receiving assistance.¹⁶ In the 1966 publication of his work, Cloward went on to state, "There is no reason to suppose that the discrepancy between those eligible for and those receiving assistance has narrowed much in recent years".¹⁷ Even conceding that the poor as a whole may have made economic advances since 1959, and even conceding the possibility that income figures

*A few in the field of welfare law have gone even further. Referring to statistics which show far higher rates of infant and maternal mortality among the poor; as well as a significantly shorter life expectancy, they have suggested that public assistance is so vital to the well being of poor Americans that something more than a property right is involved. They argue that the very right to life itself is at stake; and life, like property, cannot be taken without due process of law.

may have been underestimated by the census, Cloward was prepared to claim that the ratio between persons receiving public assistance and those persons eligible but not receiving public assistance is 1:1.¹⁸

Other studies in New York City have provided support for the claim of a 1:1 ratio.¹⁹ And in his recent book, Michael Harrington, the "discoverer" of poverty in America, apparently adopts this ratio as an accurate statement of fact.²⁰

In 1965, the Greenleigh Associates studied a large sample of households in a low-income district of Detroit, Michigan. While 20% of the households were already receiving assistance, another 35% were judged to need it. Although the authors did not make a case by case determination of the eligibility of these families under the laws of Michigan, they concluded generally that "larger numbers of persons were eligible than receiving."²¹

OEO attorneys and welfare rights organizers can testify to similar findings from on-the-job experience. In fact, the typical OEO neighborhood legal office will generally contain file cabinets replete with case histories of poor people who either never knew they were entitled to welfare benefits or were afraid to assert their claims or were wrongfully denied assistance.

Of those poor who have been fortunate enough or aggressive enough to gain access to public assistance, it seems apparent that a significant number are receiving less than what the law provides. While direct studies are lacking, such practices as the deliberate failure to inform welfare recipients of their rights to receive

"special need" grants²² and outright refusals to budget allowable special needs, such as pregnancy allowances,²³ have been documented.

The rapid growth of welfare rights organizations over the last few years provides additional evidence that those on welfare are getting less than their due. These organizations frequently solicit members by convincing welfare recipients that they are probably receiving less assistance than the law requires. Large numbers of recipients have been known to march en masse on local welfare offices, refusing to leave until all recipients obtained what was rightfully theirs under existing laws. In Boston, during the summer of 1968, such a tactic resulted in millions of dollars in added benefits for recipients.

B. The Reasons Behind the Phenomenon

The existence of huge numbers of unasserted welfare claims is not a necessary by-product of welfare administration. On the contrary, this massive pool of unasserted claims is largely attributable to an outdated philosophy of welfare administration.

Unfortunately, much of the welfare bureaucracy still holds to the belief that welfare benefits are really a form of charity. Recipients and potential recipients are looked upon as charitable dependents who have no right to question the decisions of the "giver." As a consequence, poor people must confront administrative practices which routinely ignore the fact that welfare benefits are rights secured by law. These practices take several forms.

The Fostering of Ignorance. Those welfare administrators who acknowledge public assistance as a matter of right are generally

eager to inform recipients and potential recipients of their due. But those who view the poor as charitable dependents are not averse to deliberately fostering ignorance among recipients and potential recipients. In a report prepared jointly by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California and the Social Workers Union, Local 535, it was noted that of the 437 social workers responding to a questionnaire nearly 20% reported their supervisors actually discouraged them from offering information about the availability of "special need" items relating to health care--for example, a bed, blankets, a refrigerator.²⁴ Another 11% said they were neither encouraged nor discouraged from rendering information. All this takes place despite a state law which requires that "every person administering aid under any public assistance program shall . . . endeavor at all times to perform his duties in such manner as to secure for every person the maximum amount of aid to which he is entitled."²⁵

The same report found that 30% of the social workers responding to the questionnaire were discouraged by their supervisors from advising clients of their statutory right to appeal decisions which denied them welfare benefits.²⁶

At the same time, the welfare agencies, fearful of added "dependents," make no real effort to sponsor programs designed to secure more applicants. This is in marked contrast to the Social Security Administration. As Professor Cloward noted:

Our "social security" agencies assiduously explain themselves, advertising on radio and in newspapers to inform a broad audience of its entitlements. They deplore unclaimed benefits and pursue those unschooled in their rights. But the claimants of

social security are the once employed and the propertied; they are not unmindful of its influence. Who advertises for clients for public welfare.. . . ?²⁷

Misguided Cost Consciousness. The fostering of ignorance is complemented by a misguided cost consciousness which riddles the welfare bureaucracy. With 34 million poor or "near-poor" Americans, with only 10 million on welfare, and with perhaps another 10 million entitled to benefits, it would be reasonable to expect the welfare bureaucracy to be dedicated to getting the eligible poor onto the welfare rolls. Yet the proclaimed policy --from the President on down--is to get people off the welfare rolls. This policy determination is rationalized by drawing upon the self-righteous assumption that welfare is akin to charity, sapping the moral strength of the recipient.

Misguided cost consciousness manifests itself in a host of abusive practices. At the intake stage, potential welfare recipients often face deliberate delays which have the obvious effect of discouraging applicants. In a study of welfare administrations in six large cities, an HEW report noted that intake appointments were being "scheduled for from 3 days to 4 to 6 weeks ahead."²⁸ ACLU's own study reported that potential applicants in Los Angeles County are often turned away mid-day because of some arbitrary "cut-off" hour or because an established daily "quota" has been reached.²⁹ The spirit of cost consciousness apparently overrides the letter of the law, since the law requires that applications for welfare be accepted during working hours:

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.³⁰

The fight to keep costs down is not waged simply at the intake desk. Assuming the applicant is deemed eligible--overcoming an unjustifiably high rate of rejections³¹--as a recipient he may become the victim of an arbitrary termination of assistance. Needy recipients are often stricken from the rolls for such questionable reasons as "unsuitable home," "failure to comply with departmental regulations," "refusal to take legal action against a putative father," or "other reasons."³²

Intimidation. The overall effect of current practices within the welfare administration is to intimidate the poor. Both overtly and covertly the poor are encouraged to exhibit "pride" by avoiding the "shame" of welfare.³³ Although such propaganda is thoroughly inconsistent with the concept of welfare as a right, it furthers the interests of the welfare bureaucracy by keeping the statutory and administrative rights of the poor well guarded departmental secrets.

III. Unasserted Welfare Rights: The Constitutional Issues

Underlying the American tradition of civil liberties is an acute awareness of the need to define the limits of governmental power over the individual. The power of government vis-a-vis the individual has been most notably challenged in two familiar areas: cases involving the exercise of free speech and cases involving the rights of the accused. It was not until recently that lawyers and other observers began to recognize that welfare recipients are peculiarly susceptible to abusive governmental practices. In no

other area is the individual's dependence on government so great. And in few other areas is the power of government over the individual so weighty.

During the past decade lawyers have begun to challenge the rather strange notion that welfare recipients, because of their dependence on government, have somehow mortgaged their constitutional rights in order to obtain public assistance. In Parrish v. Civil Service Commission,³⁴ the California Supreme Court indirectly held early morning "bedchecks" to be in violation of the Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable searches. In King v. Smith,³⁵ the United States Supreme Court struck down Alabama's "substitute father" or "man-in-the-house" rule. This rule had been used to cut off AFDC payments to the children of a mother who "cohabits" in or outside her home with any single or married able-bodied man. Although the Court decided for the welfare recipients on statutory grounds, Justice Douglas' concurring opinion advanced the constitutional argument that the Alabama law denied the children of the welfare mother equal protection. Their benefits were cut off solely because of their mother's sexual conduct. Justice Douglas viewed the action as invidious discrimination since "the immorality of the mother has no rational connection with the need of her children under any welfare program."³⁶

Most recently, in Shapiro v. Thompson,³⁷ the United States Supreme Court held state residency requirements to be an unconstitutional pre-condition for receiving public assistance. The decision was grounded on both the Equal Protection Clause and the

right to travel.

The significance of these decisions cannot be denied. They go a long way in recognizing the concept of welfare as a right fully deserving of basic constitutional safeguards. But, important as they are, these decisions have done little to make inroads on the "quantitative problem;" they have done little to alter the fact that under existing laws, restrictive as they are, there nevertheless remain millions of legitimate welfare claims which have not been asserted.* The continued existence of these millions of unasserted claims, in itself, raises fundamental questions of equal protection and due process as to the administration of public assistance programs.

Equal Protection. In 1968, the ACLU-SC recognized the equal protection issue implicit in the existence of unasserted welfare claims. It did so by joining with the Social Workers Union, Local 535, in publishing the results of a survey of social workers in Los Angeles County. The report, entitled Welfare: The Question of Equal Protection, disclosed the fact that welfare recipients were subjected to highly variable treatment by the Department of Public Social Services. Noting that some offices purposely conceal information about the availability of special need items, the report observed:

*In a recent article in the Los Angeles Times, Rudolf H. Michaels, chief legal counsel for the State Department of Social Welfare, recognized this point. While acknowledging that many of the test cases being filed by OEO agencies "will have a big impact on everyone concerned," he doubted that the impact would be in terms of actual dollars. "Poverty War Lawyers Try Reshaping Welfare," Los Angeles Times, Oct. 19, 1969, Sec. C, pp. 1 and 3.

Clearly, some offices of the DPSS are more "liberal" in interpreting need, do so in a more uniform fashion, and would seem to more fully comply with the law. Comparatively, some offices would seem to be niggardly, the decisions of supervisors made with an eye upon the personal philosophy or whim of the district supervisor.³⁸

The mandate of the Equal Protection Clause requires that welfare recipients be free from the arbitrary exercise of administrative discretion. Recipients who are similarly situated should be able to expect and receive substantially equal treatment.

But the protective umbrella of the Equal Protection Clause should not be limited to securing equal treatment only among those currently receiving welfare. A question of equal protection arises when a poor person in one part of the county receives welfare benefits while another equally deserving individual, living in another part of the county, is purposely discouraged from even applying for assistance or finds access to assistance made unduly burdensome. The widespread practice of turning away potential welfare applicants by such unlawful means as the use of mid-day "cut-off" hours or daily "quotas" invidiously discriminates against those poor who encounter such obstacles. They are effectively denied equal access to benefits secured by law.

In keeping with recent interpretations of the requirements of equal protection, it can be argued that the state has a twofold responsibility regarding access to welfare benefits. First, it has a responsibility to refrain from any practices which have the effect of discouraging legitimate applications for welfare benefits. And, second, it could be said that the state has an affirmative

duty to inform and educate poor Americans as to their economic rights under prevailing laws, thereby facilitating the assertion of those rights. The extent of such an affirmative duty remains to be defined; but when the issue involved is minimal economic security --entailing the very right to life--a merely passive posture on the part of the welfare bureaucracy seems wholly inadequate. In various forms, an affirmative state duty has been recognized in court decisions involving the rights of defendants in criminal cases.³⁹ In even clearer fashion, an affirmative duty has emerged in the school desegregation cases.⁴⁰ Where basic economic rights are at stake, the argument for an affirmative state obligation seems no less compelling.

Procedural Due Process. Related to the equal protection issue is the question of procedural due process within the context of the existing welfare administration. From its inception in 1935, the federal grant-in-aid program provided for a right to a hearing in order to appeal claims for welfare which were denied. But the mere act of making technical provisions for a hearing is not necessarily the functional equivalent of procedural due process. Specifically, when many social workers report that their supervisors discourage them from apprising their clients of a right to appeal decisions, procedural due process becomes a functional nullity.

Substantive Due Process. The concept of welfare as a right or entitlement--and not merely a "privilege" or a form of charity--implies that at this point in America's history, minimal economic security is of such overriding importance as to be elevated to a

Constitutional imperative. Professor Bendich of Boalt Law School (U.C. at Berkeley) set forth this argument when he asserted that the Constitution provides the basic concept of freedom to all individuals and that

decent minimal standards are constitutionally required because the freedom of the individual is as much threatened by the failure to meet them as it is when the criminal courts fail to provide counsel and other minimal prerequisites of due process. And it must be made clear that poverty is not a constitutionally acceptable reason for deprivation of freedom in either case. Freedom of this sort is not for sale.⁴¹

Professor Harvith, writing in the Albany Law Review, argued the constitutional imperative in another way. He proposed

recognition of the doctrine that once the government begins to act affirmatively to influence the economy and to help the poor, it must carry through with programs effective enough to provide every American with access to the basic necessities. In short, if the government is going to be involved in the economy, and is going to wage a war on poverty, with all the attendant diversions of monies and energies from private sector groups . . . , the government cannot do a sloppy job leaving millions of Americans in poverty.⁴²

IV. Proposal for a Welfare Rights Project

A. Canvas of Existing Services⁴³

The development of a program to assert large numbers of heretofore unasserted welfare claims -- a program to confront the quantitative problem of unasserted rights -- would implicitly involve an attack on the current "sloppy job" of welfare administration. At the same time such a program would provide that critical link between rights in theory and rights in practice. Presently, no local organization is undertaking this kind of a program.

In Southern California, the principal organizations confronting

the general question of welfare rights are: 1) the Western Center on Law and Poverty, 2) the Los Angeles Neighborhood Legal Services Society and the Legal Aid Foundation, and 3) the Welfare Rights Organization. What follows is a brief review indicating why each of these organizations is unsuited to tackle the quantitative problem of welfare rights.

Western Center on Law and Poverty. The Western Center is the local anti-poverty agency federally funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Welfare is but one facet of Western Center's overall program to further the interests of the poor. The tack taken by Western Center's legal component seems to be that it can make the best use of its limited resources in the welfare field by attempting to create new rights for the poor rather than engaging in the broad-scale assertion of existing rights. Typical of the Western Center effort is a commitment to work for an increase in welfare grants "to reflect realistic cost of living indices."

Important as it is, this orientation does not address itself to the need for a field operation aimed at asserting significant numbers of outstanding welfare claims. And it is unlikely that Western Center would ever embark on such a venture. The Western Center, like all OEO legal services programs, must avoid a veto by the governor of the state in which it operates.⁴⁴ If the Western Center were to undertake sponsorship of a project asserting bona fide welfare claims with the attendant increase in public welfare costs, it would surely invite Governor Reagan's veto.

Los Angeles Neighborhood Legal Services Society (LANLSS) and the Legal Aid Foundation. These local legal services organizations

are under the policy control of the Western Center. Consequently, the same political limitations which apply to the Western Center indirectly apply to the legal services groups as well.

Unlike the Western Center, LANLSS and the Legal Aid Foundation are more disposed to pressing the claims of individual clients. Their object is service rather than landmark law. But welfare cases must vie for attention with a heavy caseload of other poverty problems: domestic relations, landlord-tenant disputes, and consumer frauds. As a result, the quantitative problem of unasserted rights is never really touched.

Welfare Rights Organization (WRO). The members of the various WROs in the Los Angeles area are predominantly AFDC welfare mothers. While the WROs have addressed themselves to the quantitative aspect of welfare rights, they have done so from a limited point of view. Their efforts have centered almost exclusively on securing maximum benefits for those already receiving welfare. Even in this endeavor, the WROs have voiced a need for added legal assistance. As for the massive pool of poor who are eligible for welfare but not receiving it, the WROs acknowledge that they remain unaided.

What is needed, therefore, is a program wherein resources are directed at the twofold quantitative problem: 1) obtaining maximum benefits for those now on welfare but getting less than their due, and 2) obtaining welfare benefits for those eligible but not now receiving assistance. The specifics of such a program remain to be discussed.

B. The Specifics of the Project

It is proposed that the Roger Baldwin Foundation of the

ACLU-SC establish a Welfare Rights Center in East Los Angeles on a pilot basis, the Center to have the following major attributes.

Staff. The staff should consist of an attorney, four lay advocates, and a full-time secretary.

The employment of lay advocates in the welfare field is in accord with the finding and recommendation of the Roger Baldwin Foundation of New York. That group found that "the problem of affording help to every welfare recipient denied his civil rights is staggering and very probably beyond the capacity of the entire legal profession."⁴⁵ It therefore recommended the establishment of a lay advocate system "to determine if non-lawyers can alleviate the burden on lawyers by serving as intermediaries and non-professional counselors."^{46*} The daily presence of an attorney could be expected to enhance the effectiveness of the lay advocates, who should preferably be welfare recipients. Aggressive lay advocacy should lend impetus to the development of selective legal challenges -- these challenges aimed at practices of the welfare department

*The role of the lay advocate has been thoughtfully described by others:

An advocate in this context is one who intervenes between an agency of government and his client to secure an entitlement or right which has thus far been obscured or denied. To act effectively, the advocate must have sufficient knowledge of the law and of the public agency's administrative procedures to recognize injustice when it occurs and then seek a solution in harmony with his client's interests. . . . One of the advocate's most demanding tasks [is] to serve notice on his opposite number within the welfare bureaucracy that he [is] prepared to move a notch further up the hierarchy if justice [is] not tendered on the present level.

Cloward, Richard A. and Elman, Richard M., "Advocacy in the Ghetto," Transaction, p. 28, Dec., 1966.

which serve as obstacles to the assertion of legitimate claims for assistance.

Functions. The Welfare Rights Center would undertake activities in several spheres.

Walk-in Cases. To establish its posture as a community-based service, the Center will handle all walk-in cases involving issues of welfare rights. A referral service will be developed for problems of the poor unrelated to welfare rights.

Fair Hearings. In those cases where individual welfare claims are jeopardized by abusive practices on the part of the welfare administration, the Center should willingly resort to the fair hearing process as a means of seeking redress. The lawyer and the lay advocates will work in close cooperation on this aspect of the Center's activities. Fair hearings are quasi-judicial proceedings, presided over by an impartial hearing officer who is employed by the state. The fair hearing procedure allows an adversely affected welfare claimant to challenge the decision of the local welfare department in his case. The procedure permits lay advocates, as well as lawyers, to represent a claimant.

Test Cases. The selective use of the test case approach can prove a valuable means of removing obstacles which inhibit the vigorous assertion of welfare rights. For example, there now exists a state regulation which allows welfare applications to be submitted by mail or telephone under certain conditions. Winning a liberal construction of this regulation would mean that large numbers of potential welfare recipients could by-pass the series of bureaucratic practices calculated to discourage the assertion of bona fide claims.

Community Education. A continuing effort will be made to educate the poor as to their economic rights under public assistance programs. New techniques of disseminating information should be explored. In addition to developing easily understood written materials, the use of free public service radio and television time offers real hope for spreading vital information to many who are now unschooled in their welfare rights.

Resource Development. As the project begins to take hold, a sharp increase in welfare cases should, of course, be anticipated. To assure that large numbers of welfare claims move swiftly and smoothly through the channels of the welfare bureaucracy, it may prove wise to develop a corps of volunteer legal talent available for those cases requiring an attorney's attention. Private attorneys offer one source of volunteer assistance. Another source might be the growing number of law students enrolled in courses which are poverty law workshops, emphasizing work on real cases.

Location. The proposed Welfare Rights Center should be housed in the same office as the East Los Angeles Police Practices Complaint Center. This is not a mere cost-saving measure. Rather, it recognizes that from the outset the Police Practices Complaint Centers have necessarily been serving as community-based poverty rights centers. This is so because the poor do not ordinarily walk in the door with a neatly defined "police problem." Although they are primarily designed to field complaints regarding police malpractice, the Police Practices Complaint Centers come into contact with the full range of civil liberties violations endured by the poor. Among these,

of course, are countless violations of welfare rights.

Evaluation. In order to measure the effect of the project, surveys will be taken from time to time to determine the impact of the Center's activities in terms of increasing the assertion of outstanding welfare claims in the target community.

Budget. What follows is a tentative budget outlining the project's annual needs:

Salaries:

Lawyer.	\$12,000	
4 Lay Advocates	3,600	(approximately \$900 each to supplement current welfare grants)
Secretary	<u>5,000</u>	
Sub-total	\$20,600	

Community Education--
Publications and
Information
Dissemination

\$ 2,000

Fair Hearings Expenses

1,000

Publications Purchases:

Welfare and Institutions
Code, Federal Handbook of
Public Assistance, SDSW
Regulations, DPSS Regula-
tions, L.A. County
Administrative Code

.300

Office Expenses

1,500

Total

\$25,400

NOTES

1. American Civil Liberties Union, The Policy Guide of the American Civil Liberties Union, Policy #317, Welfare Recipients, news release, November 29, 1960.
2. Reich, Charles A., "The New Property", Yale Law Journal, Vol. 73, pp. 785-786, April, 1964.
3. Report of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare, (appointed by Secretary of HEW at the direction of Congress), p. 67, Washington, D.C., June, 1966.
4. Memorandum from the Roger Baldwin Foundation of the American Civil Liberties Union, "A Proposal to Create a Bill of Rights for the Disinherited," p. 1.
5. The \$290 figure is taken from the Coded Cost Schedule for Family Budget Units (AFDC), California Department of Social Welfare, April 1969, p.6. It assumes that of the four children, three are in the 7-12 year age category and one is under 7 years. If all four children were in the 7-12 year category, the coded cost would rise to \$301.
6. Ibid, p. 3.
7. Hearings, Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs (McGovern Committee), Part 9 - California, Los Angeles, May 8 and San Francisco, May 9, 1969, p. 2724, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1969.
8. Ibid, p. 2746.
9. Assembly Office of Research and Staff of the Assembly Committee on Social Welfare, California Welfare: A Legislative Program For Reform, p. 122, Sacramento, Calif., Feb., 1969.
10. McGovern Committee, op. cit., p. 2741.
11. Ibid.
12. Hearings of the State Department of Social Welfare, Los Angeles, Oct. 3, 1969.
13. Ibid.
14. The categorical distribution of recipients, as of May, 1969, was as follows:

2,034,000	(OAA)
79,900	(AB)
747,000	(APTD)
6,547,000	(AFDC)
<u>799,000</u>	(GA)
Total 10,206,900	

Social Security Administration, (Dept. of HEW), Social Security Bulletin, Table M-24, p. 53, September, 1969.

15. Annual Report of the Council of Economic Advisors, 1969, (part of the Economic Report of the President, 1969), p. 151 and Table 16, p. 159. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1969.
16. Cloward, Richard A., The Social Welfare State and the Poor, pp. 8-9, a paper presented at the Biennial Conference of the American Civil Liberties Union, held at the State University of New York, Stony Brook, Long Island, June 19-22, 1966.
17. Ibid, p. 10.
18. Ibid, p. 10. See also Cloward, Richard A., Piven, Francis Fox, "A Strategy to End Poverty," in The Nation, May 2, 1966.
19. Ibid, pp. 9-10. Cloward refers to those surveys conducted by the Mobilization for Youth, 1961, and the Greenleigh Associates 1965 work, Diagnostic Survey of Tenant Households in the West Side Urban Renewal Area of New York City.
20. Michael, Toward A Democratic Left, p. 144, MacMillan Co., New York, 1968.
21. Greenleigh Associates, Home Interview Study of Low-Income Households in Detroit, Michigan, New York City, February, 1965. Cited in Cloward, op. cit., p. 11.
22. American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California and Social Workers Union, Local 535, Welfare: The Question of Equal Protection, p. 13, May, 1968.
23. Sauber, Mignon and Rubenstein, Elaine, Experiences of the Unwed Mother as a Parent, p. 129, Community Council of Greater New York, 1965.
24. Welfare: The Question of Equal Protection, op. cit., p. 13.
25. California Welfare and Institutions Code, sec. 10500.
26. Welfare: The Question of Equal Protection, op. cit., p. 17.

27. Cloward, op. cit., p. 12.
28. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Operation Big City, p. 25, Washington, D.C., October, 1965.
29. Welfare: The Question of Equal Protection, op. cit., p. 16.
30. Los Angeles County Administrative Code., sec. 81.
31. HEW findings, cited in Cloward, op. cit., p. 13.
32. Cloward, op. cit., p. 17-18.
33. For an excellent book highlighting this aspect of the American way of welfare, see Elman, Richard M., The Poorhouse State, Random House, New York, 1966.
34. 66 Cal. 2d 260; 425 P. 2d 223 (1967).
35. 392 U.S. 309 (1968).
36. 392 U.S. 309 at 336.
37. 37 U.S. Law Week 4333 (1969).
38. Welfare: The Question of Equal Protection, op. cit., p. 3.
39. Griffin v. Illinois, 351 U.S. 12; Gideon v. Wainwright, 372 U.S. 335; Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436.
40. Brown v. Board of Education, 349 U.S. 294 (1955); Alexander v. Holmes County Board of Education, No. 632, United States Supreme Court Bulletin, (1969).
41. Bendich, Albert M., "Privacy, Poverty, and the Constitution," California Law Review, Vol 54, p. 436, May, 1966.
42. Harvith, Bernard Evans, "Federal Equal Protection and Welfare Assistance," Albany Law Review, Vol. 31, p. 243, 1967.
43. A preliminary study prepared by Harold Hart-Nibbrig was particularly helpful in gathering factual information about existing welfare services.
44. Senator Murphy recently sponsored an amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act which would allow governors to veto any part of an OEO legal services program in their states. As the law now stands, a governor must veto an entire program or let it pass. Murphy's amendment has passed the Senate, 45-40. See "Murphy's Late Show" in the New Republic, pp. 11-12, Nov. 8, 1969.

45. Roger Baldwin Foundation, Memorandum, op. cit., p. 4.

46. Ibid, p. 4.

Welfare:

The Question of Equal Protection

A Report by the
American Civil Liberties Union
of Southern California
and the
Social Workers Union, Local 535

May, 1968

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Copies of this report may be obtained for \$1.00.

INTRODUCTION

THE WELFARE program of Los Angeles county is staggering in size, complexity and organization. A many leveled bureaucracy dominates the lives of the 220,000 families for whom the twice-monthly checks are the only source of income, the only source of help, and the only source of hope.

-Yet the life of a welfare recipient is precarious, with monthly budgets tightly-figured, hardly adequate grants based upon family size. It is a grim, marginal existence keyed to those twice-monthly checks when for a few days the family eats well.

That existence is not made any easier by the administration of the Los Angeles county Department of Public Social Services (DPSS). The survey reported here of the 2781 social workers employed by the department reveals that the day-to-day practices of an enormous bureaucracy disbursing \$368 million of federal, state, and county funds each year vary widely from office to office, and even within offices. Despite a shelf-long library of regulations, departmental memos, laws and guidelines, the administration of the department is unable to assure applicants or recipients of equal protection of the law.

Whether it is in the provision of special needs for families, for emergency grocery orders, for non-deductible supplementary grants, the recipient is completely dependent. His social worker, and that social worker's supervisor who must approve the family's budget and special requests above and beyond the basic budget dominate, however benignly, the life of the client. Often, the district director—who may have many hundreds of social workers and clerks in his office—will insist upon *his* further approval of special grants; some become so concerned with the minutiae of their job that they lose sight of the larger administrative task. The result is uneven, and unequal application of the welfare law.

The variation reflected in the response to 19 questions returned by 437 social workers employed by the county raises this constitutional question for the first time. While the grant of a particular benefit is discretionary with the worker and his supervisors, grave issues are presented when that discretion is unevenly exercised.

This discretion reflects the individual interpretation of the policy manuals by the administration of 28 local offices of the DPSS (22 are represented by the returns), as well as unwritten policies reflecting the attitude of the department's highest echelon.

If the granting of special needs is discretionary, and such needs are *never* met in some instances, there is no constitutional issue involved. But when discretion is arbitrary, and decidedly variable from office to office, when a need for a bed will be met almost always in one office, and rarely in another, then the question of equal protection is raised.

Clearly, some offices of the DPSS are more "liberal" in interpreting need, do so in a more uniform fashion, and would seem to more fully comply with the law. Comparatively, some offices would seem to be niggardly, the decisions of supervisors made with an eye upon the personal philosophy or whim of the district director.

It is doubtful if any bureaucracy can function in machine-like routine. Practices will vary, the variance growing as the size of the bureaucracy grows. To combat this variance, administrators more frequently attempt to define the workers' areas of discretion, in effect, narrowing those areas. The policy manuals, the guidelines multiply; yet despite manuals and guidelines, practices continue to vary.

That variance was the subject of a study conducted jointly by the American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California and the Social Workers Union, Local 535.

THE SAMPLE

THROUGH OFFICE representatives of the Social Workers Union, Local 535, questionnaires were distributed in July, 1967, to each of the 2781 social workers in the 28 offices maintained by the Department of Public Social Services of Los Angeles county.

Because of the union's sponsorship, it was thought that some workers with an anti-union bias would not respond, or would do so in a manner deliberately calculated to "laud" the DPSS. Additionally, union membership is stronger and more cohesive in some offices, and it was thought possible that some offices would show a proportionately higher return than others. These factors would tend to skew the results.

Neither appears to have been marked, at least in a statistically significant manner.

There were 43 returns, or 15.6 percent of the 2781 Social Workers I, II, and III employed by the county. The returns were received from 22 of the 28 offices maintained by the DPSS in proportions roughly commensurate with the staffing of social workers in those offices.

Union members were somewhat over-represented in the group answering the questionnaire. Of the 398 signed returns, 264 (60 percent) came from members of the Social Workers Union; 134 (31 percent) were returned by non-union members. The balance—38, or 9 percent—were unsigned and union membership could not be determined.

By comparison, Local 535 claims a membership of slightly less than 1400, about 50 percent of the 2781 social workers employed by the Department of Public Social Services.

Seventy-one percent of the respondents were assigned to approved (continuing) files, 28.8 percent to intake files. Three, or 0.2 percent failed to indicate whether they were approved or intake workers.

The great majority of respondents, 271 or 437, had Aid to Families with Dependent Children files. Fifty others were assigned to Aid to the Totally Disabled. The balance was scattered among Old Age Security, Aid to the Blind, General Relief, and child welfare programs. Ninety-three handled more than one program and could not be conveniently classified.

In the tabulation of the questionnaires which follows, the 38 anonymous (i.e., unsigned) returns have been separately handled. There appears to be no significant difference between the signed and the unsigned responses; neither group is more "friendly" or "hostile" to the department. As a result, these anonymous questionnaires were totalled with the signed returns.

A control group has been segregated: the Division for the Blind. This program has traditionally been the most liberal of state aid programs; the state Legislature has—with some prodding by special interest groups—been more generous in its enactments. AB, Aid to the Blind, cases are all handled by one office, and by a relatively small group of social workers. In theory, supervision and uniformity would be close, all those on AB receiving approximately equal treatment.*

*Another aid-to-the-blind program (for the potentially self-supporting) has not been widely used in Los Angeles county because the Division for the Blind's director is strongly opposed to it.

Table I
Questionnaires Returned
(By DPSS Office)

	Number Received	Percent of Questionnaires Returned	Social Workers in Office	Percent of DPSS Staff
Belvedere	34	7.8	143	5.2
Division for the Blind	12	2.7	35	1.2
El Monte	9	2.1	166	6.0
Exposition Park	34	7.8	178	6.4
Glendale	15	3.4	79	2.8
Inglewood	32	7.4	163	5.9
Long Beach	23	5.3	200	6.9
Metro North (Beverly)	23	5.3	271	9.8
Metro North (Mariposa)	13	3.0		
Metro North (Rampart)	11	2.5		
Metro South I	39	9.0	151	5.4
Metro South I (Holmes)	15	3.4		
Metro South I (Pueblo)	1	0.2		
Metro South II	5	1.1	179	6.4
Panorama City	18	4.1	131	4.8
Pasadena	17	3.9	86	3.1
Pomona	4	0.9	76	2.7
South Central	14	3.2	60	2.2
South East I (Bell)	19	4.3	295	10.6
South East I (Bellflower)	5	1.1		
South East I (Compton)	42	9.6		
South East I (Unknown)	1	0.2		
West Los Angeles	40	9.1	122	3.8
West LA (Venice)	8	1.8		
Unknown	3	0.7	--	--
Other/Scattered	--	--	446	16.1
Total	437	99.9 ^a	2781	99.3 ^a

a — columns do not total 100.0 due to rounding

Those who chose to return the questionnaires were slightly more experienced in terms of their job longevity than was the department staff as a whole. Approximately 42 percent of all social workers employed by the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) have been on the job less than one year; 33.6 percent of those answering the questionnaire had been DPSS employees less than one year.

Table II
Work Experience of Respondents
and DPSS Employees
(By Percent)

	Respondents	DPSS
Less than 1 year	33.6	41.9
1- 2 years	28.8	34.8
2- 3 years	15.7	5.9
3- 4 years	10.8	4.6
4- 5 years	3.3	1.6
5-10 years	4.6	5.0
10 or more	3.3	6.2

Although the DPSS does not maintain records of the sex of its employees, that of the respondents was determined from the signature. Men represented 32.3 percent of those submitting answers, women 50.2 percent. The balance, 17.6 percent, represents those who submitted unsigned responses, or signed with only the first initial and last name.

THE STUDY

THE WORKERS were asked a total of 19 questions, three of which were to be answered by intake workers only. Significantly, the responses to multiple choice questions were carefully selected, the respondents choosing not to answer if the alternatives offered did not represent their opinion. Additionally, many wrote in answers they thought appropriate, whether space had been provided or not. Question five, for example, asked the workers: "Are you encouraged____or discouraged____to offer information about special needs?" Fifty-one respondents answered "neither," another 39 gave no response. This sort of discrimination would strongly suggest that the respondents gave the questionnaire more than a little consideration.

The first question dealt with work assignments; the results are summarized above.

Question 2 asked: "In cases of emergency, I am able to give supplemental aid for food, rent or utilities: Never____, occasionally____, whenever needed ____." The question may have been ill-framed for, in fact, experienced social workers commented that they could always get money for food, but rarely for rent and only occasionally for utilities payments.

Nonetheless, the respondents indicated that DPSS practice was reasonably uniform. Ten workers said they "never" could get this emergency aid. Another 146 answered that they occasionally received aid; 258 asserted they received aid whenever needed. Only ten gave no answer.

From office to office, there was little variation. In the Inglewood office, however, three workers reported they could "never" get such aid requests ap-

proved. Thirteen said this supplemental aid was granted occasionally. Eleven reported that their requests were granted whenever needed. Only two other offices, Glendale and Long Beach, had more than one social worker state that he never received approval. In Glendale, two workers made the claim, five said the requests were approved occasionally, eight said they obtained permission whenever aid was needed. Similarly, three workers in the Long Beach office also claimed they could never get such approvals. Eight said approvals came occasionally, eight others whenever needed.

In part, this variation may be the result of improperly worded questions, but in view of the fact that no other office recorded more than one "never," it would appear that the question was well-worded enough, and that a problem does exist in these three offices. That problem of never granting such supplemental aid may be the result of one supervisor in each office (each supervisor is responsible for five social workers and their approximately 300 cases) refusing to approve the clients' requests.

Despite the apparent uniformity, workers did report variations in practice. A caseworker newly assigned to Inglewood stated he was able to give supplemental aid "whenever needed," but that two weeks before, at his Southeast I unit, aid was granted only "occasionally."

An AFDC caseworker in South Central, perhaps more cynical, said she was able to give supplemental aid "occasionally," then added, "When we have enough cash on hand."* In Long Beach, another

* Offices maintain cash aid funds of varying amounts. If there is no cash on hand, the client cannot be aided, even when fully eligible.

worker reported, the supplemental aid was given "occasionally," but "only if the agency has made an error or the check has not been received. The criterion then is not the client's need, but whether the agency has fulfilled its regular role."

Question three dealt with the billing or docking of subsequent checks for emergency aid. Workers were asked: "When an emergency is not due to a client's willful misuse of funds, I am able to give non-deductible emergent aid; never _____, occasionally _____, whenever needed _____." Table III summarizes the returns, office by office.

Table III
Responses to Question 3
(By office)

	<i>Never</i>	<i>Occasionally</i>	<i>Whenever Needed</i>	<i>No Answer</i>
Bell (SE I)	5	5	6	2
Bellflower (SE I)	--	3	2	--
Belvedere	5	12	16	1
Compton (SE I)	5	22	14	1
El Monte	1	6	2	--
Exposition Park	7	19	7	1
Glendale	2	8	4	1
Holmes (MSI)	1	3	11	--
Inglewood	4	16	9	3
Long Beach	3	8	6	6
Metro North				
(Rampart)	2	6	3	--
Metro North				
(Beverly)	1	9	10	3
Metro North				
(Mariposa)	--	8	5	--
Metro South I	1	17	20	1
Metro South II	--	3	1	1
Panorama	3	7	5	1
Pasadena	5	6	1	5
Pomona	2	2	--	--
San Fernando	--	2	--	--
South Central	--	8	5	1
Venice (WLA)	--	5	2	1
West L A	5	23	8	4
Other	--	1	--	1
No office listed	1	--	2	1
Division for the				
Blind	2	2	6	2
Total	55	201	145	36

Variations from office to office are marked in the treatment of aid as a deductible or non-deductible item on a subsequent welfare check. There is a sharp increase in the number of workers who claim they can never get such supplemental aid as a non-deductible item. Variations are extreme within offices also. Bell, Belvedere, Exposition, Pasadena and West Los Angeles all had five social workers claim they never could get such aid granted on a non-deductible basis. The Bell response was significant in that the distribution of the answers was about equally divided between the three choices, suggesting that there was no clear over-all policy. Pasadena was the only office in which the "never" responses were greater than the "whenever needed," this indicating that that one office, at least, has a negative policy in this area.

In contrast, Metro South I—which services the southern half of 1965's riot area—would seem to be generous in giving supplemental aid as a non-deductible item. Holmes and Gage, another office in the Negro ghetto, is similarly generous. Exposition Park, which also has a large Negro clientele, is more equivocal.

The variations between offices are marked, even when two offices headed by a single director (Bell and Compton, both sub-offices of South East I) are compared. The Bell office reported an equal distribution across the three categories: 5, 5, and 6. At the same time, the Compton office showed a heavy proportion of grants for non-deductible emergent aid. Its corresponding figures were 3 never, 18 occasionally, and 12 whenever needed.

The heart of the questionnaire was contained in the fourth question of the schedule. The respondents were asked to indicate whether they "always," "sometimes," or "never" were able to budget allowances in cases where the clients' welfare required the purchase of subsidization for 23 special needs.

In order to give some meaning to the numerical tabulation of the answers to question four, and to provide a basis for comparison of the DPSS office practices, the raw counts were converted to percentages. The respondents were asked: "In cases where the clients' welfare requires it, I am able to budget allowances for the following special needs:" This was followed by a list of 23 non-budgeted items, and the workers were to indicate whether the allowances were "always," "sometimes," or "never" budgeted.

"Always" and "never" are absolute. A recipient who dealt with a worker who "always" obtained approval for a refrigerator had a 100 percent chance of getting the needed refrigerator. Conversely, a recip-

Table IV
Numerical Tabulation
of Question 4

	Belvedere			West Los Angeles		
Refrigerator	14	3	2	14	5	4
Stove	13	3	2	14	5	4
Washing Machine	12	5	2	5	5	6
Dryer	3	1	8	1	3	8
Bed	12	3	2	14	6	3
Chair and table	8	3	3	6	4	5
Dishes	5	2	4	2	3	5
Blankets	7	5	4	6	3	6
Telephone	8	1	5	4	4	8
Special Diets	15	3	1	20	2	4
Housekeeper	14	6	--	15	9	--
Attendant Care	11	2	1	15	6	1
Child Care	13	3	1	19	3	2
Transportation	15	3	1	18	11	1
Tuition/Remedial	10	3	3	11	1	5
Tuition/Trade	7	6	4	6	7	5
Tuition/College	8	2	6	3	5	7
School Expenses	9	5	3	9	5	6
Moving Expenses	10	4	7	3	9	4
Work Clothes, etc.	11	3	3	14	3	4
Car or Truck	10	3	4	14	2	4
Car Repair	11	6	1	6	10	6
Medical	5	2	6	1	3	10

ient whose worker "never" secured approval, due either to his supervisor's attitude or opinion, or office policy, had 0.0 percent chance of getting the needed refrigerator. Arbitrarily, it was determined that a recipient whose worker "sometimes" obtained approval had a 50 percent chance of getting the needed refrigerator. (In fact, conversations with workers, and the data themselves suggest the 50 percent weighting is overly optimistic.)

The conversion of raw scores to percentages is illustrated in Tables IV and V. Table IV has the raw score, Table V the percentage computed from that score. (The Belvedere and West Los Angeles offices were randomly selected examples, though workers feel both are "good," i.e., liberal offices.)

FOR EACH office, the "chance-of-obtaining" percentage was computed. (See Table VI.) This makes comparison fairly simple—and very revealing.

Clearly, some offices of the Los Angeles county Department of Public Social Services are more "liberal" in interpreting need, do so in a more uniform fashion, and would seem to more fully comply with the law. Comparatively, some offices would seem to be niggardly.

Metro South I, which administers the welfare program in Central Los Angeles, would seem to make it a point to provide at least the basic family furniture needs. A mother with many small children might even receive money to buy a clothes dryer from a Metro South I worker; approval for such a purchase in other offices is less likely.

At the same time, the Long Beach office—and the findings in this survey corroborate departmental gossip and widely-voiced opinions of workers—seems tight-fisted. Neither office is the extreme, either spend-thrift or miserly with the welfare dollar.

Table V
Percentage Conversion
of Question 4

	Belvedere	West Los Angeles
Refrigerator	81.6	72.7
Stove	80.6	72.7
Washing machine	75.6	46.5
Dryer	28.0	20.8
Bed	79.4	74.8
Chair and Table	67.6	54.4
Dishes	55.0	35.0
Blankets	59.7	50.0
Telephone	60.4	37.2
Special Diets	86.9	77.8
Housekeeper	85.0	81.5
Attendant Care	85.6	78.0
Child Care	85.3	85.6
Transportation	86.9	80.2
Tuition/Remedial	72.1	57.8
Tuition/Trade	58.7	53.2
Tuition/College	51.7	37.4
School Expenses	67.6	57.5
Moving Expenses	57.6	46.5
Work Clothes, etc.	73.5	74.4
Car or Truck	67.8	65.0
Car Repair	77.6	50.0
Medical	46.2	18.0

Table VI
Chance-of-Obtaining Scores
(By Office)

	Bell (16)	Belvedere (20)	Compton (23)	El Monte (6)	Exposition (22)	Glendale (10)	Holmes and Gage (9)	Inglewood (25)	Long Beach (13)	Beverly (15)	Mariposa (10)	Rampart (8)	Metro So. I (19)	Metro So. II (5)	Panorama (7)	Pasadena (13)	Pomona (5)	So. Central (11)	Venice (6)	West Los Angeles (32)	Mean	Range (Low to High)	Adjusted Range*	Division for the Blind (10)
Refrigerator	70.0	81.6	82.4	25.0	72.0	56.3	89.0	67.5	14.3	15.0	43.7	75.0	92.3	33.3	25.0	55.5	40.0	100.0	75.0	72.7	59.3	14.3-100.0	15.0-92.3	100.0
Stove	61.5	80.6	88.0	25.0	72.0	50.0	89.0	67.5	14.3	16.5	43.7	75.0	92.3	33.3	30.0	56.5	40.0	100.0	75.0	72.7	59.1	14.3-100.0	16.5-92.3	100.0
Washing Machine	60.0	75.6	73.6	25.0	32.1	43.7	83.5	40.1	8.4	6.3	43.7	53.0	85.0	33.3	30.0	43.7	30.0	64.4	66.7	46.5	47.3	6.3- 85.0	8.4-83.5	100.0
Dryer	23.0	28.0	38.9	0.0	3.1	12.5	50.0	46.7	0.0	16.5	25.0	0.0	44.4	33.3	25.0	50.0	12.5	70.0	12.5	20.8	25.4	0.0- 70.0	3.1-50.0	12.5
Bed	61.5	79.4	77.5	25.0	73.8	56.3	83.5	65.6	31.2	22.0	42.9	75.0	95.9	33.3	41.7	57.2	30.0	100	75.0	74.8	60.1	22.0-100.0	25.0-95.9	100.0
Chairs & Table	64.0	67.6	62.8	0.0	36.4	50.0	78.0	43.2	0.0	16.5	35.8	40.0	77.8	33.3	30.0	37.5	30.0	85.7	62.5	54.4	45.3	0.0- 78.0	16.5-77.8	100.0
Dishes	44.0	55.0	35.0	25.0	23.1	16.7	40.0	37.4	30.0	50.0	35.8	37.5	81.8	33.3	25.0	28.6	30.0	75.0	50.0	35.0	39.4	16.7- 81.8	23.1-75.0	33.3
Blankets	43.7	59.7	50.0	25.0	32.9	16.7	62.5	50.0	43.8	55.7	35.8	50.0	70.0	16.5	25.0	43.7	30.0	57.1	50.0	50.0	43.4	16.5- 70.0	16.7-62.5	50.0
Telephone	40.0	60.4	37.5	10.0	34.7	55.0	25.0	33.8	62.5	59.2	35.8	33.4	44.4	33.3	12.5	45.0	0.0	35.8	37.5	37.2	36.7	0.0- 62.5	10.0-60.4	100.0
Special Diets	76.9	86.9	80.4	41.7	84.1	22.0	93.8	76.0	83.4	58.1	35.8	87.5	92.3	33.3	66.6	77.7	83.5	85.7	100.0	77.8	72.2	22.0-100.0	33.3-93.8	100.0
Housekeeper	59.5	85.0	79.4	63.5	69.2	75.0	87.5	78.8	69.2	50.0	88.8	81.2	90.0	83.5	40.0	87.5	75.0	66.8	87.5	81.5	74.9	40.0- 90.0	50.0-87.5	85.0
Attendant Care	55.0	85.6	66.2	70.0	64.0	66.7	92.8	76.4	50.0	57.7	92.8	80.0	75.0	87.5	50.0	67.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	78.0	72.9	50.0- 92.8	55.0-87.5	68.8
Child Care	61.5	85.3	73.6	40.0	73.5	83.4	81.3	71.4	73.0	53.8	10.0	72.3	89.8	0.0	71.4	66.8	50.0	67.0	91.7	85.6	65.1	0.0- 91.7	10.0-91.3	75.0
Transportation	69.3	86.9	78.4	78.5	70.5	81.3	68.8	82.4	79.2	77.0	88.8	68.8	80.8	100.0	66.6	85.0	80.0	68.8	74.8	80.2	78.3	66.6-100.0	66.8-86.9	73.0
Tuition/Remedial	38.5	72.1	69.0	12.5	50.0	56.3	50.0	42.0	68.5	25.0	20.0	56.3	83.3	0.0	25.0	56.6	33.3	60.0	37.5	57.8	45.7	0.0- 83.3	3.3-72.1	20.0
Tuition/Trade	33.3	58.7	50.0	12.5	39.2	62.5	56.3	34.4	66.0	20.0	0.0	42.8	75.0	0.0	20.0	50.0	33.3	50.0	40.0	53.2	39.9	0.0- 75.0	12.5-66.0	20.0
Tuition/College	7.2	51.7	37.2	12.5	23.6	62.5	50.0	29.5	59.5	11.0	0.0	25.0	55.5	0.0	16.7	41.7	0.0	33.3	25.0	37.4	29.0	0.0- 62.5	7.2-59.5	50.0
School Expenses	33.3	67.6	66.0	12.5	50.0	71.4	79.0	40.5	59.5	9.0	0.0	31.2	76.9	0.0	30.0	43.7	33.3	64.4	37.5	57.5	43.1	0.0- 79.0	9.0-76.9	85.7
Moving Expenses	31.3	57.6	44.2	25.0	34.4	91.7	87.5	38.4	42.9	46.2	83.5	64.3	61.5	67.7	30.0	40.0	25.0	33.4	60.0	46.5	50.5	25.0- 91.7	31.3-87.5	89.0
Work Clothes, etc.	55.0	73.5	73.6	33.4	80.4	85.3	87.5	69.6	73.5	44.0	33.4	35.8	78.4	0.0	57.1	50.0	33.3	80.0	50.0	74.4	58.4	0.0- 87.5	33.3-85.3	58.4
Car or Truck	33.0	67.8	74.5	20.0	58.0	56.3	41.8	53.1	60.0	25.0	33.3	28.6	59.5	0.0	75.0	31.2	50.0	75.0	50.0	65.0	47.8	0.0- 75.0	20.0-74.5	40.0
Car Repair	50.0	77.6	65.6	40.0	44.8	75.0	44.0	44.2	42.9	33.0	56.3	42.8	55.0	0.0	50.0	40.0	50.0	56.2	50.0	50.0	48.4	0.0- 77.6	33.0-75.0	20.0
Medical	20.0	46.2	57.7	10.0	34.1	25.0	50.0	26.5	50.0	28.6	12.5	44.2	88.6	0.0	25.0	50.0	37.5	58.4	0.0	18.0	34.1	0.0- 88.6	12.5-58.4	31.3

*Lowest and highest scores eliminated

Simply, interpretation by local administrators varies greatly; it is further confused by communication problems between district directors and those supervisors who must approve individual requests made by social workers on behalf of a client.

Similar comparisons may be made between other offices, though this was not the intent of the survey. Rather the researchers hoped to pinpoint the extreme range of the "chance-of-obtaining scores" throughout Los Angeles county where one department administers 28 offices.

This range is indicated in Table VI in two different ways. First is a low-to-high range, that is, from the lowest percentage score to the highest for each item. Then, on the theory that perhaps in one office only those dissatisfied with office practice responded, or those antagonistic to either the ACLU or the Social Workers Union deliberately reported a falsely optimistic situation*, both the lowest and highest scores in the range for each item were eliminated. This left what has been called an "adjusted range," one deliberately cut so as to minimize the extremes.

Even with this minimized range, there is an enormous diversity of practice in virtually every category. Depending upon where the recipient lived, and the office he or she was served by, he would have anything from a 15 to 92.3 percent chance of obtaining funds for a needed refrigerator. (It should be emphasized that all of these items must be needed by the recipient; blankets cannot be purchased if the recipient already has servicable blankets. If the client is without a bed, or a stove, then a bed or stove can be purchased at a second-hand store.)

The greatest range appears to be in providing supplementary funds for child care should the mother be working. There the gap is 81.3 percentage points, from a low of 10 percent to a high of 91.3 percent. Chance and statistical error cannot account for such a variation in practice, nor for the routine spreads of from 60 to 70 percentage points in most items.

The narrowest gap, or the item which reflects the most uniform practice throughout the county, is in providing money for emergency transportation—to a doctor, to look for work, to visit a DPSS office, etc. There the spread is but 20.1 percentage points, and the practice would seem to be one of providing these needed moneys throughout the county. The mean for the 22 offices responding is 78.3 percent, the highest such average among the 23 items about which information was sought.

These specific computations based on specific answers are reinforced by the more "subjective" evaluation sought in question 19: "In securing approval for special needs, office policy seems to vary not at all____, from supervisor to supervisor slightly____, or greatly____." Only 7.8 percent of the 332 respondents who answered that question could say the *intra-office* policy varied not at all. Against these 26 are the 124 (37.3 percent) who said office policy varied slightly from supervisor to supervisor, and the 182 (54.9 percent) who said it varied greatly.

The range of variation within offices is illustrated in Table VII. There the actual number of respondents who answered "always," "sometimes," or "never" in question four are tabulated. (It is from these tabulations that the percentages were computed in Table VI.)

The patterns revealed there are suggestive of the unit-by-unit, supervisor-by-supervisor idiosyncrasies with which social workers must contend. This contention with supervisory discretion is all the more difficult since social workers are frequently transferred from unit to unit, often from office to office, and must make their budgeting conform to the expectations of their immediate supervisors.*

In the Inglewood office, for example, nine workers reported they "always" got approval of budgetary allowance for a needed refrigerator. Nine more said approval came "sometimes." But two asserted they "never" got such approval.

There are other examples. In that same office, six workers reported they "always" got permission to specially budget tuition costs for remedial schools for children on AFDC. At the same time, in the same office, three workers said approval was granted only "sometimes." Yet nine others reported they "never" secured their supervisor's approval for this item.

In West Los Angeles, which is generally considered by social workers to be a "good" office in which to work, five workers "always" secured approval for the purchase of washing machines. Another five got that approval "sometimes." But six workers "never" could get that item approved.

At times, the preponderance of responses favoring "always" or "never" is such that the one or two who answer in a contrary fashion might be presumed to be either supervised by an typical administrator, or poorly trained and unable to properly evaluate a client's true need. In the Belvedere office, 15 workers "always" got approval for needed special diets. Three

* A handful of such questionnaires were returned.

* In turn, supervisors complain of varying policy interpretations by district directors.

Table VII
Tabulation of Question 4
(By Office)

	Bell (SE I)			Bellflower (SE I)			Belvedere			Compton (SE I)			El Monte			Exposition Park		
	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N
Refrigerator	5	4	1	1	--	1	14	3	2	16	6	1	1	--	3	8	10	--
Stove	6	3	2	1	--	1	13	3	2	15	6	1	1	--	3	8	10	--
Washing Machine	4	4	2	1	--	1	12	5	2	12	8	2	1	--	3	2	7	8
Dryer	--	4	5	1	--	1	3	1	8	4	5	9	--	--	4	--	1	15
Bed	6	3	2	1	--	1	12	3	2	12	7	1	1	--	3	9	7	1
Chairs & Table	5	4	2	1	--	1	8	3	3	6	8	2	--	--	4	4	3	8
Dishes	2	4	3	1	--	1	5	2	4	1	5	4	1	--	3	2	2	9
Blankets	2	3	3	1	--	1	7	5	4	3	6	3	1	--	3	3	2	7
Telephone	3	2	5	1	--	1	8	1	5	2	6	5	--	2	3	3	3	7
Special Diets	9	2	2	2	--	--	15	3	1	13	5	1	1	3	2	13	6	--
Housekeeper	5	3	3	2	--	--	14	6	--	10	7	--	1	3	--	7	11	--
Attendant Care	6	--	5	2	--	--	11	2	1	11	7	1	2	3	--	3	8	--
Child Care	6	3	2	2	--	--	13	3	1	11	12	--	1	2	2	9	7	1
Transportation	8	2	3	1	--	1	15	3	1	10	8	--	4	3	--	7	10	--
Tuition/Remedial	3	1	5	1	--	1	10	3	3	8	6	2	--	1	3	5	8	5
Tuition/Trade	3	--	6	--	1	1	7	6	4	4	8	4	--	1	3	4	6	8
Tuition/College	--	1	6	--	1	1	8	2	6	2	8	6	--	1	3	2	4	11
School Expenses	3	--	6	--	1	1	9	5	3	5	10	3	--	1	3	5	8	5
Moving Expenses	1	3	4	1	--	1	10	4	7	4	5	6	--	2	2	2	9	8
Work Clothes, etc.	4	3	3	1	--	--	11	3	3	12	7	2	1	2	3	11	7	--
Car or Truck	2	2	5	1	--	--	10	3	4	10	8	1	--	2	3	8	5	5
Car Repair	3	6	3	--	1	1	11	6	1	8	9	2	1	2	2	3	10	5
Medical	--	4	6	--	1	--	5	2	6	5	5	3	--	2	3	1	9	6

	Glendale			Holmes & Gage (MS I)			Inglewood			Long Beach			Beverly			Mariposa		
	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N
Refrigerator	4	1	3	7	2	--	9	9	2	--	2	5	1	2	7	3	1	4
Stove	3	2	3	7	2	--	9	9	2	--	2	5	1	1	7	3	1	4
Washing Machine	3	1	4	6	3	--	3	5	6	--	1	5	--	1	7	3	1	4
Dryer	1	--	7	3	1	3	3	4	8	--	--	5	1	1	7	1	1	4
Bed	4	1	3	6	3	--	8	9	2	2	1	5	1	2	6	2	2	3
Chair and Table	3	1	3	6	2	1	4	4	6	--	--	5	1	1	7	2	1	4
Dishes	1	--	5	2	--	3	2	5	5	1	1	3	3	6	3	2	1	4
Blankets	1	--	5	5	--	3	4	7	4	2	3	3	3	5	4	2	1	4
Telephone	5	1	4	1	1	4	5	2	11	4	2	2	5	8	2	2	1	4
Special Diets	7	--	2	7	1	--	17	4	4	8	4	--	6	3	4	2	1	4
Housekeeper	3	3	--	6	2	--	12	6	1	5	8	--	6	3	6	7	2	--
Attendant Care	2	--	1	6	1	--	11	6	1	3	5	3	7	1	5	6	1	--
Child Care	4	2	--	6	1	1	13	7	3	8	3	2	6	2	5	--	1	4
Transportation	6	1	1	4	3	1	15	8	--	8	3	1	7	6	--	7	2	--
Tuition/Remedial	4	1	3	2	2	2	6	3	9	6	3	2	1	3	6	1	--	4
Tuition/Trade	4	2	2	4	1	3	5	3	11	7	2	3	1	2	7	--	--	4
Tuition/College	4	2	2	3	1	3	5	--	12	6	1	4	--	2	7	--	--	4
School Expenses	5	--	2	4	3	--	6	6	10	5	4	3	--	2	9	--	--	4
Moving Expenses	5	1	--	6	2	--	4	8	9	2	2	3	2	8	3	6	3	--
Work Clothes, etc.	5	--	1	7	--	1	10	9	2	7	1	2	1	6	2	1	2	3
Car or Truck	4	1	3	2	1	3	7	4	6	5	2	3	1	3	6	2	--	4
Car Repair	5	2	1	3	2	4	3	9	5	1	4	2	1	4	4	3	3	2
Medical	1	--	3	1	3	1	3	3	11	2	1	2	--	4	3	--	1	3

Table VII (Continued)

	Rampart			Metro South I			Metro South II			Panorama			Pasadena			Pomona		
	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N
Refrigerator	4	4	--	11	2	--	1	--	2	--	3	3	3	4	2	1	2	2
Stove	4	4	--	11	2	--	1	--	2	--	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	2
Washing Machine	2	6	--	7	3	--	1	--	2	--	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	3
Dryer	--	--	7	3	2	4	1	--	2	--	2	2	2	2	2	--	1	3
Bed	4	4	--	11	1	--	1	--	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	3
Chair and Table	1	2	2	6	2	1	1	--	2	--	3	2	2	2	4	1	1	3
Dishes	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	--	2	--	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	3
Blankets	2	2	2	6	2	2	--	1	2	--	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	3
Telephone	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	--	2	--	1	3	3	2	4	--	--	3
Special Diets	7	1	--	11	2	--	1	--	2	2	4	--	6	2	1	2	1	--
Housekeeper	5	3	--	8	2	--	2	1	--	--	4	1	6	2	--	2	2	--
Attendant Care	3	2	--	4	4	--	3	1	--	--	3	--	5	2	2	2	2	--
Child Care	4	5	--	12	3	--	--	--	1	3	4	--	2	4	--	--	2	--
Transportation	4	3	1	9	3	1	4	--	--	3	2	1	7	3	--	3	2	--
Tuition/Remedial	3	3	2	7	1	1	--	--	2	--	3	3	2	4	1	1	--	2
Tuition/Trade	1	4	2	7	1	2	--	--	2	--	2	3	2	3	2	1	--	2
Tuition/College	--	3	3	4	2	3	--	--	2	--	1	2	1	3	2	--	--	2
School Expenses	--	5	3	9	2	2	--	--	2	--	3	2	2	3	3	1	--	2
Moving Expenses	2	5	--	5	6	2	1	2	--	--	3	2	1	2	2	1	--	3
Work Clothes, etc.	3	3	1	10	2	2	--	--	1	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	--	2
Car or Truck	1	2	4	6	1	4	--	--	2	3	3	--	1	3	4	1	1	1
Car Repair	1	4	2	5	--	4	--	--	2	1	4	1	2	4	4	2	1	2
Medical	1	5	2	5	1	1	--	--	2	--	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	2

	So. Central			Venice (WLA)			West Los Angeles		
	A	S	N	A	S	N	A	S	N
Refrigerator	7	--	--	3	3	--	14	5	4
Stove	7	--	--	3	3	--	14	5	4
Washing Machine	3	3	1	1	2	--	5	5	6
Dryer	2	3	--	--	1	3	1	3	8
Bed	7	--	--	2	2	--	14	6	3
Chair and Table	5	2	--	1	3	--	6	4	5
Dishes	2	2	--	--	4	--	2	3	5
Blankets	3	2	2	--	4	--	6	3	6
Telephone	1	3	3	1	1	2	4	4	8
Special Diets	5	2	--	5	--	--	20	2	4
Housekeeper	2	4	--	3	1	--	15	9	--
Attendant Care	1	1	--	1	--	1	15	6	1
Child Care	4	4	1	5	1	--	19	3	2
Transportation	4	3	1	3	2	1	18	11	1
Tuition/Remedial	2	2	1	--	3	1	11	1	5
Tuition/Trade	2	1	2	1	2	2	6	7	5
Tuition/College	1	--	2	--	2	2	3	5	7
School Expenses	2	5	--	--	3	1	9	5	6
Moving Expenses	1	2	3	1	4	--	3	9	4
Work Clothes, etc.	6	4	--	--	3	--	14	3	4
Car or Truck	5	5	--	1	3	1	14	2	4
Car Repair	3	3	2	--	4	--	6	10	6
Medical	2	3	1	--	--	3	1	3	10

more got approval "sometimes." One worker reported he "never" got such approval. In view of the fact that special diets are among the most frequently approved items—exceeded only by transportation and house-keeper costs—it would appear that the lone Belvedere worker is the exception. Nonetheless, whether it be his poor training, friction between him and his supervisor, or simply a poor supervisor, his clients must do without.

The fifth question asked workers to evaluate office policy: "Are you encouraged ____ or discouraged ____ to offer information about special needs?" If recipients are not told about the availability of needed items, they will not ask for them. In this manner, welfare expenditures can be kept down or reduced, despite a state law which holds that "every person administering aid under any public assistance program shall...endeavor at all times to perform his duties in such manner as to secure for every person the maximum amount of aid to which he is entitled." (Welfare and Institutions Code Section 10500)

No matter how clear the mandate of the law, a significant number of workers, 80, said they were discouraged from offering information about special needs. Another 51 said they were "neither" encouraged nor discouraged, *this answer deliberately written in.*

Approximately one out of every five workers is, in fact, discouraged from offering recipients aid they may need, this in contravention of state law. Additionally, 55 workers, or one out of eight respondents, said that they did not receive the positive instruction state law should seem to require. In effect then, for every two workers who were encouraged, one was not, and indeed, may have been actively discouraged from offering this information.

Notably, the Division for the Blind "control" group, more liberal and more closely supervised apparently than most offices, showed an affirmative effort to help its clients. Ten of twelve respondents said they were encouraged. Only two answered they were neither encouraged nor discouraged. None reported active discouragement.

Reflecting a haphazard training program, one worker in Long Beach stated she "was never informed of special needs provisions and was not aware of such provision until a member of the welfare rights organization cited the manual"—some months after the caseworker was assigned an approved AFDC file.

An AFDC case worker in West Los Angeles reported she was both discouraged and encouraged, "depending upon the supervisor." A Metro South I

worker with an AFDC file reported she was "encouraged by the district director, discouraged by the supervisor" to offer information on special needs.

Apparently, there is a certain effort to keep special needs requests to a minimal level by a "conspiracy of silence." If clients are not told of the availability of funds to meet certain needs, they are not likely to receive funds. An intake worker in South Central said, "I feel I'm encouraged to answer requests, but not to offer information. I do offer information however."

Her opposite number at Inglewood stated she was neither encouraged or discouraged. "It doesn't ordinarily come up at Intake." A second Inglewood case worker wrote:

I have never been encouraged or discouraged to offer information about special needs. I personally do not mention special needs until the client mentions the need, unless it is an obvious situation, i.e., house-keeper, attendant care, child care.

In effect, then, the applicant-clients serviced by that worker may not learn of the availability of help until they are assigned a case worker (if then), and transfer to an approved file may take months.

THE SIXTH question of the survey was opened: "I have recently been refused approval, formally or informally, for budgeting of the following special needs." The respondents were asked to "describe the circumstances in each case. Try to give an approximate date of the refusal."

The responses were undoubtedly prompted by the denials about which workers felt most strongly. They reported denials for necessities such as bedding, a crib, a heater, a stove, a refrigerator, warm clothing—items required for even a minimal existence. A few did report denials of their requests for supplemental funds for expenditures which might be termed "frills": tuition to attend a graduate school; a graduate's ring and class sweater for a high school senior (though very important to the youngster wanting to be "one of the gang"); summer camp for a child. Most, however, were perceptibly angry when urgently needed special needs, paid for out of county funds, were arbitrarily denied by supervisors.

The worker's relationship with the supervisor

was and is critical if requests are to be granted. A Pasadena case worker reported she had little trouble. "Because of the nature of the protective services (child neglect and abuse) file, and my relationship to my supervisor, I am usually able to get special needs under C204 of the AFDC manual."*

A metro South I worker with a protective services file—a union member, incidentally—found no fault with her supervisor: "I'm in a neglect file and treated like an adult who is able to evaluate and make decisions."

At the same time, a protective services worker in West Los Angeles (workers handling these cases are hand-picked for their ability and past performance) reported, "Supervisor admits she always says 'no' first, then wants an argument. [This means] anywhere up to days of groveling for an approval."

In Belvedere, an AFDC case worker wrote, "I can get special needs only if I present a good case. The efforts expended in getting approval are great. In other words, I must be pushy, adamant, determined. It should not be so difficult to get approval for any kind of reasonable need."

As other workers reported, the continual battle is wearing. Eventually, workers stop asking for special needs, simply to avoid the inevitable squabble with a reluctant supervisor. This *informal* denial, a low-visibility decision made by the worker, effectively keeps down the expenditure of county funds too.

Some workers argue this is precisely the intent of supervisors' resistance. A Belvedere worker with an AFDC and general relief caseload stated, "I rarely request special needs. When I do, I have gotten them after great discussions." Since other workers routinely seek special needs supplementary payments, it would appear that this worker has succumbed to the pressure. Perhaps too she could not cope with other attitudes supervisors had; the worker reported, "One supervisor would not approve cash to pay a gas bill to keep a stove available to use because she felt clients were used to working over an open fire because of Mexican background."

An Inglewood worker with an AFDC approved file wrote, "I have written quite a few special need budgets recently for such things as clothing, furniture, union dues, remedial schooling, bed, transportation, diets. None have been refused."

But he explained this unusual response in his

* Section C 204.10 of the AFDC manual states: "The cost of items or services essential to a plan for resolving problems of parental neglect and hazardous home conditions are to be allowed when not available without cost."

answer to question 19. Noting that "in securing approval for special needs, office policy seems to vary from supervisor to supervisor *greatly*," he added:

I now work under a liberal supervisor who will fight for special needs for clients when needed. Previously I worked under a punitive supervisor who would not allow any special needs or EGO's [emergency grocery orders].

The granting of special needs to those on Aid for the Totally Disabled (ATD) was reported to be minimal. Though the manuals provide otherwise, in fact, one Inglewood intake worker noted:

ATD special needs are as follows: 1) attendant care (including housekeeping); 2) medical transportation; and 3) restaurant meals. Any other special needs can not be budgeted, whether or not the recipient is below the maximum *regardless* of the situation.*

Her opposite number in the Metro North (Beverly) office stated he was refused approval for budgeting an allowance for a special diet since that grant was "not in regulations as a special need"; cash for emergency personal needs ("haircut, shave, materials for personal hygiene at time of application not allowed in any instance"); and clothing allowances on a General Relief (i.e., entirely county-paid) basis which was allowable."

At that same office, medical transportation, another ATD intake worker said was not allowable: "I was taught by [my] first supervisor that medical transportation was a special need always, despite transportation allowance included in basic need allowance. My second supervisor said that medical transportation only allowed when [its cost] exceeded the transportation allowance in basic need." This unit-wide policy was clearly in direct conflict with the Inglewood office's practice.

By and large, ATD workers were agreed that they could budget only the three items listed by the Inglewood intake worker. Nonetheless, a West Los Angeles intake worker asserted he could budget stoves, washing machines, dishes, blankets and other household furnishings with the expectation of approval. Then he added:

* At the same time, a Metro South II worker with an approved ATD file wrote: "Attendant services, restaurant meals, and transportation are the only standard special needs on approved ATD budget. There are possibly other needs which may be allowed under certain conditions and with special *approval* (like 'an act of Congress' or something.)"

After three years with DPSS, I'm not at all familiar with special needs allowed on ATD, because there is little time to discuss, verify, or act on these needs in an intake capacity. There are special needs on ATD—seldom used, or needed—but they would be allowed by my particular supervisor.

This same worker reported he was "discouraged" to offer information about special needs "by the amount of extra work this would place on me, not by my supervisor."

By and large, the respondents reported the denial of necessities allowable under the regulations, the denial turning upon the subjective evaluation of supervisors who had no immediate contact with the recipient, but relied only upon the case workers' applications.

In West Los Angeles, a protective services worker with an approved file listed: "blankets (children all had colds, no heater in bedrooms); utility turn-on (six kids, no electricity)." In Glendale, an AFDC worker was refused a housekeeper for a "motherless home" because she could not budget over the state maximum.* In Metro South I, another AFDC worker said she had "learned not to submit rugs or linoleum even when badly needed." In Pomona, a stove and beds were denied. A Compton worker was denied a refrigerator and gas range for a mother and four minor children without those items after the "marshall, under court order repossessed five household items for non-payment on credit purchase." An ATD worker stated he was denied a special diet for a diabetic because the recipient was on general relief.

In Long Beach, a mother of ten children was refused a washing machine. "The stated reason was that there are no county funds available to this district for this type of need."

A Metro North intake worker, formerly on an AFDC desk, reported the denial of "a crib and layette for a baby born before application and previously in foster home." In Compton, a supervisor refused "shoes for eight children who had NONE [worker's emphasis]; bare feet have been cut by glass." In Long Beach, a recipient was denied a "bed for a six-year-old child who sleeps in crib; family is at state maximum." In Panorama City, a worker could not budget a "crib for unborn with no conceivable place to sleep

* The State maximum is the amount that the state will participate in financially aiding. The state also sets a schedule indicating what the full need of a family of a given size is. Significantly, the difference between need and the state maximum is often considerable. To bridge this gap, the county can budget over the maximum, up to the scheduled full need, but in this case would not.

except [on a] sofa." Bedding was refused a family of 12 served by a Belvedere worker who explained, "I was told bedding covered in basic grant and welfare store does not furnish."

Frequently too, supplemental checks for special medical emergencies were denied, usually because the drugs or medical appliances were not covered by the state and federally funded Medi-Cal program. In Compton, an AFDC recipient was denied special shoes with a metatarsal bar. An Exposition Park worker could not obtain a "bland diet for overweight child, later changed to low-caloric diet, as these were interpreted to be for adults only and not for children." In Pasadena, the DPSS refused to pay an enrollment fee of \$20 to a church school for an emotionally deprived child. In West Los Angeles and in Metro South I, prescriptions not in the state formulary (that is, covered by Medi-Cal) were disallowed. In one case, the denial was for a tranquilizer for which there "is no substitute," the child welfare worker reported. A Beverly office intake worker was unable to budget psychiatric care and dental care for General Relief recipients.

The single item most frequently reported by workers was the denial of funds in order to permit clients to take some form of job training. In some cases the money was needed for tuition, in others for transportation or child care costs while the mother was out of the home. But in every denial, the end result was to make it more difficult or even impossible for the client to gain the training which could ultimately lead to gainful employment and remove the family from the welfare rolls.

The stated reasons in the more than twenty reports from throughout the county of Los Angeles were a lack of C 204.70 funds, "county policy," "transportation to, and child care for school or training is never given," "told no bus tokens in this district office for training," and "informed that manual states transportation expense to training site cannot be allowed in [sic] stepfather when there are no children by the stepfather."

QUESTION SEVEN asked intake workers only whether presumptive eligibility filings of applicants were encouraged. By use of presumptive eligibility, the long paperwork process is speeded up, the applicant's filing accepted and aid tendered ideally within five days. (Should an applicant then not qualify for state aid, the money or aid given to him is charged against county-supported general relief; if the applica-

Table IX
Tabulation of Question 7

	Encouraged	Discouraged	Neither	No Answer
Signed Questionnaires	88	5	28	5
Anonymous Returns	10	0	2	1
Division for the Blind	1	1	1	0
Total	99	6	31	6
N=142 ^a				

a-Four non-intake workers answered this question

tion was made fraudulently, prosecution may follow the routine investigation of the intake worker.)

As in question five, the returns were variable.

In theory, presumptive eligibility filings are to be encouraged. In fact, they do not seem to be in some offices. Of 12 intake workers assigned to the Inglewood office, for example, nine said they were "neither" encouraged nor discouraged. Only two said they were encouraged, one claimed he was discouraged. Four intake workers in Metro South I said they were neither encouraged nor discouraged; five said they were encouraged. This sharp division—none reported discouragement—would seem to reflect a laxity of department or district administrators or individual supervisors in communicating departmental policy to intake workers.

The written responses filled in by respondents to elaborate on their answers to the seventh question were illuminating. A West Los Angeles ATD intake worker said presumptive eligibility filings in her office "have been discouraged up to July 1, 1967, and are now encouraged like crazy."

In Pasadena, such filings were "encouraged when I did OAS [Old Age Assistance]—ATD intake up through February, 1967," This at a time when West Los Angeles was discouraging such filings.

At the same time, an ATD intake worker in the Mariposa office reported, "Newly approved ATD cases are *very* rarely on presumptive eligibility; almost always GR—however ill."

For a Bellflower intake worker with an AFDC and GR file, presumptive eligibility filings are "*required* unless family is not in emergent need, that is, can wait two and one-half weeks for the first warrant." An intake worker in the Division for the Blind said presumptive eligibility was discouraged, then added cryptically: "Give grocery orders, not presumptive eligibility."

An ATD worker in the Metro North office summed up the confusion: "Everybody says some-

thing different. One supervisor says try every time. Some workers say only try when medicals [are] really severe."

It is difficult to interpret the tabulation of Question No. 8 which asked workers what the investigators thought was a purely factual question: When did the intake desk open, and close, and after what hour were applications for aid not accepted?

Most respondents agreed the intake desks opened at 8 a.m. Four said "8:30," and one said "7:45." There was no such agreement about closing, perhaps because the respondents interpreted "closing" to mean that hour after which no applications were accepted.

In that respect, there was an enormous variance, from office to office, and within offices. Asked at what time applicants were barred from filing for that day, the workers responded with times ranging from 12 a.m. to 5 p.m. There was simply no agreement.

In the Metro North—Beverly office, which is an intake office only, and where all the workers might be expected to know the cut-off time, one said 3 p.m.; three said 4 p.m.; nine said 4:30 p.m.; two said 5 p.m.; and two others indicated they didn't know.

In fact, it would appear that, throughout the county, intake desks are not open until the offices close. Instead, intake accepts applications only to some arbitrary time so that intake workers may have time to complete the last forms for the last client without accruing overtime. Those who come late in the day, or who are not serviced before the arbitrary hour must return at some other time. (They may be given carfare; they may not.)

The only exception seems to be if the applicant faces an emergency. A Bellflower worker said the intake desk closed at 2:30 "unless dire circumstances and intake worker is willing or hasn't taken the usual five applications per day."

A West Los Angeles intake worker reported that the cut off time was 4:30, then added, "except in dire emergency. They are not accepted sometimes earlier if there are an enormous number of applicants."

An Exposition Park worker with an approved file stated, "Intake is closed as soon as each worker has his quota; it may be as early as 8:05 a.m." The same seems to be true in West Los Angeles; there an intake worker said applications were "not accepted after workers on duty have had six for the day." Emergencies were taken "at all times."

An intake worker in the Belvedere office reported a 3:30 p.m. cut-off hour "unless hell is raised."

Again, the legal requirement is clear; by law, ap-

plications must be accepted during working hours: 8-5.

Despite some complaints to the contrary, it would appear from the answers to the ninth question asked on the questionnaire that at least one practice is virtually uniform within the DPSS: Applicants for welfare who do not live in the district served by the office they have applied at are generally directed to another office of the DPSS. Only two workers said applicants were accepted at the "wrong" office. Two more said the applications were rejected; 171 said the applicants were directed to other DPSS offices.

When the applicants were redirected, in the majority of cases, they were given carfare. Eighty-four respondents said they were; another 33 said they were not.

However, departmental regulations provide that applications may be accepted at any office, then routed through departmental channels to the office serving the area in which the applicant lives. To that extent, it would appear that the department's intake workers are not complying with departmental regulations, though their non-compliance would not appear to be hostile.

In only one office, Compton, was there a significant number of workers who said that redirected applicants were not provided with carfare. Eight workers said they were; six said applicants were not.

Similarly practice in regard to the granting of emergency grocery orders—actual deliveries of food to needy families—appears to be uniform. Question 10 asked workers to fill in the appropriate blanks: "I have been able____, unable____ to get emergency grocery orders for applicants who appeared to be both qualified and needy. Approval for EGOs is routine____, difficult____."

Only nine workers who responded said they were unable to get such EGOs. Meanwhile 271 reported they were able, and of these, 247 said that approval was routine. Thirty-seven reported difficulty in securing the orders, but overall, it would appear that departmental practice is generally uniform.

In the Compton, and Exposition offices, a scattering of workers reported difficulty in securing approval. Five of 18 Exposition workers responding to the questionnaire reported difficulty; three of 27 Compton workers had similar troubles. These adverse reports may be the result of one or two supervisors in each office straying significantly from departmental policy and demanding that the social workers over whom they are placed adhere to personal rather than departmental standards.

Table X
Tabulation of Question 11

	Encouraged	Discouraged	Neither	No Answer
Signed questionnaires	137	82	55	113
Anonymous returns	13	4	9	12
Division for the Blind	5	4	2	1
Total	155	90	66	126

There is far less uniformity in the handling of recipients' complaints. State law provides an elaborate appeal mechanism—one which appears to pay close heed to standards of fairness. In theory, the decisions of departmental supervisors and social workers are appealable to the state's welfare department—but recipients must feel strongly enough about their plea, and then must overcome both distrust of bureaucracies and the very real fear of being cut off from aid. Even when a client is assertive, if he is to appeal, he must be informed of his right to appeal. Apparently, many are not.

Question 11 asked: "Does your supervisor or the administration in your office encourage____, or discourage____ your advising the client to appeal?" A substantial proportion of those who answered the question reported they were either discouraged from advising clients, or were neither encouraged nor discouraged.

Apparently less than one-half of the workers in the DPSS are actively following state law. Section 11000 of the Welfare and Institutions Code provides: "The provisions of law relating to a public assistance program shall be liberally construed to effect the stated objects and purposes of the program."

The explanation, according to experienced workers, and one which accords with observations of the operation of bureaucracies in general, is that administrators do not want their decisions reviewed by outside agencies—in this case the state. Decisions made by county workers subsequently overturned by state hearing officers are an implied criticism. (Reportedly, 35 percent of all appeals are decided in favor of the clients and against the departmental decision, a percentage which suggests that conformity to state law and regulations is not always the practice.)*

*The percentage would presumably be higher but for the practice of some county administrators to reverse themselves and grant the aid requested once the client has shown he will press his case at an appeal.

"I once suggested this to a client," wrote one Exposition Park AFDC worker, "She did and all hell broke loose!" The West Los Angeles administration discourages telling a client to appeal adverse decisions, wrote one worker, "but I do anyway if the situation seems warranted."

In the Metro North—Beverly office, an intake worker wrote, "I don't ask them. I just tell the client to appeal."

Two AFDC workers, one in South Central, one in Rampart, indicated that supervisors encouraged advising the client to appeal, but that the administration discouraged such advice. A Metro South II OAS service intake worker summed the situation there as "neither. Don't mention it if you don't 'have to.' Most workers rarely advise appeal and administration doesn't favor it."

Table XI
Tabulation of Question 11
(By DPSS Office)

	Encourage	Discourage	Neither	No Answer
Bell (SE I)	6	5	3	5
Bellflower (SE I)	2	1	1	1
Belvedere	9	7	3	15
Compton (SE I)	15	12	8	7
El Monte	2	1	--	6
Exposition Park	11	11	1	11
Glendale	4	3	3	5
Holmes and Gage (MS I)	10	--	1	4
Inglewood	7	6	12	7
Long Beach	10	1	7	5
Metro No (Rampart)	4	3	--	4
Metro No (Beverly)	7	8	1	7
Metro No (Mariposa)	4	5	1	3
Metro South I ^a	21	5	4	10
Metro South II	3	--	3	--
Panorama	6	5	1	6
Pasadena	5	3	3	6
Pomona	2	--	1	1
South Central	5	2	1	6
Venice (WLA)	3	1	2	2
West Los Angeles	13	8	7	12
Division for the Blind	5	4	2	1
Unknown ^b	1	--	1	2
Total	155	90	66	126

a — includes 1 Pueblo sub-office return

b — includes 1 Southeast I return with no sub-office indicated

In Division for the Blind, the threat of an appeal by a client seemed to be effective. A caseworker in that office noted, "We try to correct the situation before it comes to appeal." Appeals were discouraged.

SIMILARLY, QUESTION 12 sought to measure the extent to which the DPSS implements the law: "In your office are clients routinely told of all programs for which they might qualify?" Two sections of the Welfare and Institutions Code generally govern the implementation of programs adopted by the Legislature or the department. Section 11000 requires a liberal interpretation to effect the stated objects and purposes of the entire welfare program. Section 10500 requires an administrator to "endeavor at all times to perform his duties in such manner as to secure for every person the maximum amount of aid to which he is entitled."

The welfare system involves a variety of programs: child care centers, medical aid, training, work-relief, vocational counseling, rehabilitation, marital and family guidance counseling, child placement. The utilization of these programs, however, depends upon the social worker, for few clients are aware of the range of services available or the expanding number of experimental demonstration projects funded with special federal grants.

Of the 363 respondents who answered this question, 67 or 18.5 percent said that clients were not routinely told of all programs for which they might qualify. Another 29, or 8 percent, wrote in answers equivalent to "don't know," or "unsure," answers which indicated that the workers were not, apparently, assuming the affirmative duty. (There was no significant difference between signed, anonymous or Division for the Blind returns.*)

A few workers felt some explanation was required for their answer. One, in Inglewood, wrote that clients were routinely informed of programs for which they might qualify "if the worker is sufficiently aware of all programs." A second person from that office added that clients were told "if they have good experienced workers. If not, who knows?" Another from Metro South I, noted that practice "varies by worker more than [by] entire district."

And despite the clear mandate of the law, a worker with five years experience now assigned to West

* However, the Aid for the Partially Supporting Blind program was deliberately throttled in Los Angeles county when workers told clients nothing of it.

Los Angeles wrote, "I tell them. I don't know about others. This is more an individual matter of conscience rather than practice." This worker may well be describing the reality, but it would appear that day-to-day practice does not conform to the law's requirements.

Far more grave is the response to question 13: "In your office are clients informed they may legally refuse to accept a job?"

Because of political pressure, farm labor shortages, and mounting controversy over "fat" on the welfare rolls, there have been efforts made to place recipients in jobs. Pressure upon the department is transmitted to the recipients who are frequently ordered to accept jobs which they could legally refuse. (There are, by law, no less than 11 valid reasons a client may use to refuse a job or enrollment in a training program.) Failure to take a job offered, no matter

how valid the excuse, has resulted in workers making vague threats that the client will lose his welfare check.

The department's failure here is endemic, and even those offices generally thought to be "good" by the workers themselves do not conform to state law. Of the 265 respondents who gave definite answers, either "yes" or "no," 171 or 64.4 percent said that clients are not informed they may refuse to take jobs they have been offered. Fifty-one others said they did not know if clients were told. In short, only 29.7 percent of the 316 who gave some answer to this question, no matter how vague, could say that clients were told they might refuse employment. No office, of those surveyed, stood in good light, but some were far more delinquent than others: Belvedere, Compton, El Monte, Exposition Park, Metro North—Rampart, Metro North—Beverly, Panorama, Pasadena, South Central and West Los Angeles.

Table XII
Tabulation of Question 12
(By DPSS Office)

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Answer
Bell (SE I)	12	--	--	7
Bellflower (SE I)	4	1	--	--
Belvedere	17	6	1	10
Compton (SE I)	29	7	2	4
El Monte	7	2	--	--
Exposition Park	13	11	4	5
Glendale	10	1	3	1
Holmes and Gage (MS I)	12	--	1	2
Inglewood	22	2	1	7
Long Beach	14	2	2	5
Metro North (Rampart)	5	3	1	2
Metro North (Beverly)	17	3	--	3
Metro North (Mariposa)	6	3	--	4
Metro South I ^a	28	2	2	8
Metro South II	2	3	--	--
Panorama	10	4	1	3
Pasadena	9	2	3	3
Pomona	1	1	1	1
South Central	10	1	1	2
Venice (WLA)	6	1	--	1
West Los Angeles	24	8	5	3
Division for the Blind	8	3	1	--
Unknown ^b	1	1	--	2
Total	267	67	29	74

a — includes one Pueblo sub-office return

b — includes one Southeast I return which failed to indicate sub-office

Table XIII
Tabulation of Question 13
(By DPSS Office)

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Answer
Bell (SE I)	5	4	1	9
Bellflower (SE I)	3	2	--	--
Belvedere	7	14	4	9
Compton (SE I)	8	25	3	6
El Monte	--	4	3	2
Exposition	6	14	4	10
Glendale	5	4	3	3
Holmes and Gage (MS I)	5	4	3	3
Inglewood	6	10	2	14
Long Beach	6	5	3	9
Metro North (Rampart)	--	9	1	1
Metro North (Beverly)	5	12	1	5
Metro North (Mariposa)	2	3	--	8
Metro South I ^a	14	12	6	8
Metro South II	1	1	--	3
Panorama	2	11	--	5
Pasadena	2	7	4	4
Pomona	2	--	1	1
South Central	2	6	1	5
Venice (WLA)	3	3	--	2
West Los Angeles	5	17	10	8
Division of the Blind	5	2	--	5
No office listed ^b	--	2	1	1
Total	94	171	51	121

a — includes 1 Pueblo sub-office return

b — includes 1 SE I with no sub-office listed

Comments appended to the "yes-no" choice included the following:

"Yes, when client raises objection mentioned in regulation C 173.1, items 1-6." (Exposition Park)

"Many social workers do inform of legality of refusing jobs under some situations. However, I feel the majority of workers are not honest about this." (Metro North—Beverly)

General relief applicants are not told they may refuse a job, said an El Monte worker, who added: "I follow the procedure of requiring the acceptance of suitable employment. Recipients are depending upon tax money for support; therefore I feel perfectly justified in applying the maxim 'beggars can't be choosers.' The right of a person to choose a job must be regarded in the light of the rights of those who are already earning their own living and the use of the money earned by the latter."

Some people are told, an Inglewood worker said, "in certain cases, e.g., when [the] client has [a] child under three."

"Question not applicable; client cannot refuse reasonable employment." (Compton)

What was "reasonable" or "suitable" bothered a Long Beach worker. Clients were informed they could refuse a job, "but the emphasis is placed on the necessity of accepting employment, and clients have been discontinued for refusal to accept suitable employment. The definition of 'suitable' is not clear."

Two workers conceded their own ignorance of the law. One from Pomona underlined "legally" then put a question mark over the word. The second from Pasadena frankly admitted, "I didn't know they legally could." She had been employed by the DPSS for one year.

A Metro South I worker summed up the situation neatly enough: "Social workers don't seem to know laws about jobs."

Question 14, like numbers 8, and 16, was thought to be a purely objective question. "How many special investigators are assigned to your office?"

Surprisingly, many workers did not know how many fraud investigators worked out of their offices, perhaps because they have had little contact with the investigators (fraud runs much less than 1 percent of the total caseload and the county spends more money investigating fraud than it ever could hope to recover if all fraud claims were proved and repaid.)

For some offices, the workers reached a consensus; Belvedere has two; Inglewood has one; Ram-part has three; Pasadena, South Central, Venice and

West Los Angeles all have one. Yet for all these offices, some workers thought there were more, some thought fewer.

Question 15 was thought to look into the recurring furor of welfare fraud. Respondents were asked: "Are you under any pressure to uncover fraud cases?" The complaint was, and is common that workers felt supervisors and administrators were overly anxious about fraud, and in the interest of appearing to be guardians of the public purse, were prodding workers to search for suspected fraud rather than service the clients.

Despite a hue and cry about fraud, the percentage of fraudulent welfare cases is much lower than that for income tax. Still, there is some departmental pressure to uncover even that small number of cases which remain undetected. The amount which could be saved is less than the money spent on attempting to seek out the undetected fraud cases, that much is clear if past experience may be credited.

Sixty-seven of the 393 who answered this question reported some pressure to detect fraud. The balance, 326, said they were under no such pressure.

Apparently, the pressure which exists is usually subtle. An Exposition Park worker noted, "On returned affirmations, notes are written to 'clarify' questions raised during supervisor's review of the case (such as, was car noted in 9/65 sold and income not reported? Did you ask to see ID of man seen? Was he the father? Make early home call and see who is at home)."

A Belvedere worker with an approved AFDC file said, "The pressure is subtle. I am to be suspicious as to how clients manage things such as high rent, furniture payments, etc., on AFDC budget."

But one worker thought the pressure not so subtle. "I have recently been told our referrals to FTP [failure-to-provide] are not sufficient," wrote a Metro South I AFDC case worker.

A West Los Angeles AFDC worker, perhaps with a sense of wry humor, wrote: "Occasionally we receive notices from the department on this matter. The last one I remember was almost a plea for fraud referrals because this section of the D.A.'s office did not have enough work. [The] general office feeling was that this section could well be used to pursue absent fathers on [failure-to-provide]."

An AFDC worker in the Exposition Park office reported she was under pressure, then added: "Former supervisor pressured greatly and was very anti-client. The emphasis of administration is on 1) denying eligibility if at all possible, and 2) insure any fraud-

ulent way necessary that federal 'claiming' is achieved."

LIKE NUMBERS 8 and 14, Question 16 was thought to be an objective question. But again, the answers were various among the workers in each office. Tabulation statistically would be meaningless. Still, in asking "In your office between what hours are home calls made," there were some revealing comments added to the times entered.

Many workers noted that while home calls were made between 8 a.m. and 4:30 or 5 p.m., after hours calls could be made. There were usually two conditions imposed: the home calls were to be by appointment with the client, usually a working mother; and the overtime of the worker had to be approved. Apparently, there is no great invasion of the clients' privacy by "midnight raids" by case workers; administrators seem far more concerned about the number of overtime hours run up by social workers than rooting out fraud with surprise visits.

Questions 17 and 18 were designed to ascertain the number of cases unserved by social workers because of staff shortages. The subject of frequent complaints from workers themselves, these "uncovered" cases receive no counseling and no assistance beyond the quarterly visit required to ascertain that the recipient is still eligible for aid. While the clients receive their checks, without the help of social workers, there is little likelihood that recipients will get off of welfare.

Workers in all 22 offices reporting noted the existence of "uncovered files," that is groups of 60 or more cases formerly assigned to social workers who have left the department, transferred to another office, or been promoted. Their departure leaves behind their caseload, unserved until another worker can be hired and trained. (In theory, the period in which the file goes uncovered should be short since orientation classes are continually "graduating" new workers.)

In some offices, the situation is grave. A Metro South II worker with an ATD file wrote:

There is usually at least one uncovered file in each unit, that is, five or six files and four or five workers. And no allowance is made for workers on vacation or otherwise absent. So there is usually at least one uncovered file and one absent worker in each

unit—six files, four available workers. Administration doesn't bother to explain, unless asked; then their byword is "over allocation," that is, that through some mysterious error or oversight, the district or section was allocated too many social workers. Therefore not only can no workers be hired to take over the uncovered files now existing, but as workers continue to transfer and resign, they will not be replaced until the the total number of workers is reduced still further.

The county saves a lot of money this way, by not hiring social workers, and the recipients and applicants must take the consequences (to say nothing of the frustration and overwork of social workers!). In our unit of five workers, one new worker resigned [seven days ago]. We were told today that file would be uncovered for five or six more weeks.

In the small Bellflower office, one worker noted, "This is a small sub-office with 15 workers and three supervisors. To open another file would mean setting up another unit to keep the 5-to-1 ratio [of supervisors to caseworkers]." As a result, one "uncovered" file was maintained there—about 50 cases make up a file. The cases in it were serviced only in the event of an emergency when the client called in. Theoretically, the eligibility of the clients whose files were "uncovered" would be checked as the law required—once every three months—so that the cases could qualify for the 75 percent state and federal subvention.

A worker with two-and-one-half years experience was harshly critical of the seven uncovered AFDC files in her office: "They explain that they can't get workers, and that all services are provided anyway. A lie—done to get 'claiming' [federal and state money]—the major reason for falsification and deceit in the county."

A Compton worker noted:

We have uncovered files (already established files without workers); administration claims they are allotted only "x" number of items each hiring period so cannot always fill vacancies even if there are workers available to hire). Also we have cases lying in stacks unassigned to files. They lay there until emergencies occur and then are assigned to a worker. The number of uncovered files varies considerably from time to time. At certain times the shortage of

workers is *quite* bad and other workers are expected to handle the "uncovered cases."

Whatever the reasons offered by administrators, it is clear that in no office is the federal "yardstick" of service being used. The federal maximum stipulates that no worker should carry more than 60 cases. (In certain non-service categories, a single worker may be responsible for more cases; AFDC is a service category and the 60 cases-per-worker yardstick applies.)

If a worker has more than the 60-case limit, in order to claim the fullest federal subvention during periodic audits, the excess files are transferred on paper to "transfer" desks, to workers in orientation classes, to anyone or anyplace where they can be claimed as being "serviced."

Table XIV
Tabulation of Question 19
(By DPSS Office)

	Not at All	Slightly	Greatly	No Answer
Bell (SE I)	3	4	9	3
Bellflower (SE I)	1	2	1	1
Belvedere	2	4	25	3
Compton (SE I)	4	11	24	3
El Monte	1	3	4	1
Exposition Park	--	6	22	6
Glendale	--	6	4	5
Holmes & Gage (MS I)	2	5	5	3
Inglewood	3	10	10	9
Long Beach	2	10	8	3
Metro North (Rampart)	--	5	6	--
Metro North (Beverly)	2	5	10	6
Metro North (Mariposa)	1	2	9	1
Metro South I	2	18	15	5
Metro South II	1	--	3	1
Panorama	--	6	10	2
Pasadena	--	4	7	6
Pomona	1	1	1	1
South Central	1	10	1	2
Venice (WLA)	--	2	5	1
West Los Angeles	3	14	19	4
Division for the Blind	1	8	2	1
Unknown ^b	--	1	--	3
Total	30	137	200	70

a — includes 1 Pueblo sub-office return

b — includes 1 SE I return with no sub-office named

The final question asked: "In securing approval for special needs, office policy seems to vary not at all____, from supervisor to supervisor, slightly____, or greatly____." The overwhelming consensus was that office policy did vary—only 30 said it was invariable. Moreover, 200 of the 367, more than 54 percent of those who answered the question felt that policy varied greatly. An additional 137 said it varied slightly from supervisor to supervisor. Even granting the subjectivity of the question, there can be little question that there is variation from office to office, and even within offices (see question 4) concerning approval of special needs.

Surprisingly, even those offices which the workers generally felt were sympathetic to the clients, or "liberal" in meeting needs reported great variation in office policy. Belvedere, West Los Angeles and its Venice sub-office, the Holmes and Gage sub-office of Metro South I all have favorable reputations within the department, yet all reflect wide variations in policy according to the respondents.

On the assumption that the respondent's years of experience with the department might have some effect upon his answer to question 19, that is, upon his perception and tolerance of office variation, the two factors were tabulated separately.

Years of service apparently have little effect upon the answer. Older workers, who have seen more variation, are not inured to it in any appreciable numbers. Younger workers, more idealistic perhaps and more demanding, are not so inexperienced that they cannot report not having seen at least some variation.

Table XV
Tabulation of Question 19^a
(By Years of Service)

	Not at all	Slightly	Greatly	N.A.	Number
Less than 1 year	8	38	61	25	132
1-2 years	5	32	47	23	107
2-3 years	4	20	30	5	59
3-4 years	3	10	26	1	40
4-5 years	--	3	4	1	8
5-10 years	1	6	6	2	15
10-15 years	--	2	2	--	4
15 or more	1	2	1	--	4
No service listed	8	24	23	13	68
Total	30	137	200	70	437

a-includes anonymous and Division of the Blind

There were numerous comments upon the variation in decision-making between supervisors. At times, the same supervisor was erratic, a Metro South I worker noted:

Variation among supervisors and variation with same supervisor. [sic] I have always gotten stoves, beds, and refrigerators, but never clothes. Other worker in unit got \$300 clothes order after same supervisor told me we could *never* get clothing.

The worker intent upon helping his clients in a crisis can develop informal avenues to gain a needed approval from a supervisor. A San Fernando Valley worker wrote:

In my experience, I have found it expedient to contact a particular supervisor who is known to approve all types of emergency aid and special needs and avoid those hard-nose types who constantly refuse.

A Metro North worker had a special problem:

When my supervisor, who is a liberal in these matters, goes on vacation, the search for supervisors who will permit approvals, not to speak of special [needs] causes concern.

The evasions are as crafty as the supervisors are niggardly. Two Exposition Park workers cooperated, wrote one, to place temporarily a file under the jurisdiction of a more liberal supervisor when all else had failed. "A worker asked me to take a case 'for a few days' so that beds can be ordered for children sleeping on the floor."

The experienced worker will also take into account other factors, said an AFDC worker in West Los Angeles:

In talking with other workers, I have found that special needs such as washing machine payments have been approved for my clients and denied for other workers' clients. I have observed that much depends on the mood of the supervisor and program director, and I always wait until they are in a good mood before requesting approval of a special need.

State law requires provisions of the Welfare and Institutions Code to be administered liberally, yet a Metro South worker wrote venomously:

Some supervisors wouldn't issue special need money even if they knew a recipient would otherwise give birth in a manger. They really believe the manual regulations preclude humanitarian instincts if not spelled out verbatim in the regulations.

Supervisors and program supervisors apparently exercise a great deal of discretion, and do so arbitrarily. A former approved AFDC supervisor now working in child welfare said tersely, "Ask three supervisors and get three answers."

"My supervisor is generally good, although her decisions are based many times on her very subjective appraisal of my clients," noted one AFDC worker. A Compton worker pointed out, "Approval-disapproval is often dependent on the supervisor 'second-guessing' the actual situation after the social worker has investigated the field situation requirement."

The amount of verification of a need may vary too from supervisor to supervisor. "One supervisor will approve almost anything, another will fight tooth and nail over each item." (Compton) "Some require unnecessary verification." (Compton) "Some supervisors make the workers explain every *single, tiny* detail, while others are much more lenient." (Mariposa)

Two workers noted that supervisors far exceeded their authority. An ATD worker in the Bell office reported,

Some supervisors accept the worker's evaluation of a situation and render approval routinely. Others subject the worker to a lengthy questioning before (and if) granting approval.

Special needs is sometimes used to reward good and "deserving" clients. Conversely, it can be withheld to punish "bad" or "undeserving" clients.

There are also supervisors who adopt idiosyncratic rules-of-thumb by which to gauge approval or disapproval of a worker's request. "One worker was refused a special need request with the explanation that the client had a special needs request approved a year and a-half ago." (Exposition Park) "I have worked in Long Beach where special needs were *never* granted." (Belvedere) "Protective services units can get almost anything they want, AFDC-U files almost nothing. One supervisor tells his workers, 'No EGO's unless the client is bleeding,' [and] treats

special needs the same way. (I worked for him 18 months.)" (Metro North-Rampart)

As for the social workers themselves, conditions are quite as variable. "I am part of a state demonstration project: Adult Protective Services," wrote one. "We have been given a great deal of freedom of action; I don't believe this applies to the entire office."

It doesn't. A worker in the Bell office noted grimly, "I am no longer a social worker under my present supervisor; I am just a machine. All the pleasure of the job has left me. I make no decisions of my own. I constantly tell the clients, 'I will check with my supervisor.'"

There is little comfort there.

Federal Crackdown on Welfare Starts

Connecticut, Nevada First Targets of Move Threatening Aid Cutoff

BY VINCENT J. BURKE

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—A survey by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has produced evidence that most states, including California, are violating federal laws or regulations governing welfare payments to the poor. The Times learned Saturday.

The causes vary and include outright defiance, negligence, indifference, and honest differences with the department over the legality of some of its regulations. Underlying the states' attitude is the conviction that Washington would never dare use its ultimate enforcement weapon—a cutoff of federal welfare aid.

Frustrated by the states' rebellion and stung by charges that it is presiding over a massive breakdown of "law and order," the department struck back Saturday. It began administering the shock treatment to the states.

Cut Off the Flow

The department announced that it has scheduled hearings to determine whether it should cut off the flow of millions of dollars of federal welfare funds to two of the non-complying states — Connecticut and Nevada. The brief announcement gave no hint of the nationwide scope of the noncompliance problem or of the unusual nature of the department's action.

On only four previous occasions in the last 20 years has the federal government held hearings on such noncompliance charges. No state has suffered even a brief stoppage of federal funds for its welfare program since 1951, when the government used its power of the purse to force Indiana to abandon plans to publicize names of welfare recipients in defiance of federal regulations.

The surprise move against Connecticut and Nevada is calculated to shock state welfare directors and legislatures throughout the country into paying heed to the flood of new welfare directives issued by Congress and HEW in the last few years.

According to the department survey, one or more of the eight instances of noncompliance cited against Connecticut or Nevada would apply equally well to many other states.

The official explanation for singling out those two states was that the department has abandoned hope that further "negotiations" with them might produce compliance. A spokesman explained that the department hasn't yet made that judgment about any other non-complying state but added, "we are determined to see that federal laws and regulations are enforced."

Affected Programs Described

The U.S. government pays 50% to 80% of the costs of state-administered programs for needy elderly, blind and disabled adults and dependent children.

In theory, the states must comply with all federal welfare laws and regulations to be eligible for this federal help. But in practice many states have ignored those federal orders of which they did not approve. They were secure in the knowledge that Washington over the years has seldom taken seriously its task of seeing that its regulations were obeyed.

Public hearings may or may not prod a state into compliance. But the trouble with carrying out the threatened cutoff of funds is that it inflicts greater punishment on needy persons on relief rolls than on recalcitrant governments.

Please Turn to Page 9, Col. 3

WELFARE

Continued from First Page

At stake for Connecticut is about \$7 million a month in federal funds to help finance its cash welfare and Medicaid programs. Nevada is threatened with the loss of \$360,000 in monthly federal payments for its program of aid to families with dependent children.

There seem to be at least three major reasons why the Nixon Administration felt compelled to threaten drastic action:

—The department has faced continued demands from the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO) that it intervene on behalf of relief recipients who are denied by states some of the benefits to which they are entitled by federal law or regulation.

Lobby for Recipients

The NWRO operates as a lobby for relief recipients, and is trying to organize them politically.

—The 1967 federal welfare law imposed an unprecedented number of new requirements on states in the operation of state-administered programs. Some new requirements — including establishment of "work-incentive" programs for welfare families and liberalization of the amount of welfare payments that working welfare mothers can keep — became effective for all states for the first time on July 1, 1969.

Many states have failed to carry out some of the new mandates. For example, Nevada has failed to establish an incentive program. Both Nevada and Connecticut have failed to adhere to the department's formula for determining the amount of outside earnings that must be disregarded in determining welfare payments. So has California and a number of other states.

—Administration policy makers came to realize that unless the custom of widespread disobedience of federal welfare direc-

tives was radically changed, HEW would have no hope of getting states to follow the blueprint for Mr. Nixon's proposed new welfare program, if and when it was enacted.

Speaking to that point, Mrs. Johnnie Tillmon, Los Angeles, chairman of NWRO, complained last month: "How can welfare recipients rely on President Nixon's new proposals when he and his appointed (HEW) secretary do nothing to enforce laws that are in effect now?"

In negotiations with department officials, NWRO representatives have cited as typical of the attitude of many state officials the views expressed by Arizona's welfare commissioner, John O. Graham, in August, 1968.

An attorney for a group of needy Indians in Tuba City, Ariz., asked why Arizona hadn't complied with a federal regulation requiring it to keep a digest of fair hearing decisions handed down on challenges by welfare clients to state procedures. Graham wrote in reply:

"No action has been taken and none is contemplated. The (federal) regulation is only one of a large group of regulations adopted or in the process of adoption by the department which are totally unrelated (to the intent of Congress in the welfare)."

The procedure for terminating federal welfare funds to states is the same as that used to cut off federal aid to school districts. There must be public hearings which result in a formal finding of noncompliance after which the state can appeal to the courts against an adverse ruling. Nevada's hearing is scheduled for Dec. 9 and Connecticut's Jan. 6.

Conceivably, the hearing examiner could reject as an unnecessarily generous interpretation of the law the department's mandatory formula for determining the level of earnings to be disregarded by states in setting welfare payments for working welfare mothers.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

EQUAL RIGHTS

Los Angeles Times

LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW TRUE INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM

LETTERS PAGE

Part II SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1969 *

VICE PRESIDENT VS. MEDIA

Agnew Causes Uproar

Vice President Agnew's most recent attack on two highly respected newspapers which are not subservient idolaters of the present Administration represents a very clear and present danger to the American Constitution which he

swore to uphold. The First Amendment guarantees freedom of the press, something for which the American Civil Liberties Union has fought consistently for 50 years of its existence and which the Vice President is presently attacking demagogically.

That there are abuses and monopolies in the American press is, of course, true and is something which deeply concerns the ACLU. However, when the Vice President couples reference to these factors with specific and virulent attacks on two leading newspapers whose policies he does not approve, and omits entirely any specific reference to the press monopolies in whose approval he and the Administration bask, he poses an immediate threat to free American institutions.

The American Civil Liberties Union will continue to oppose with all the vigor and power at its command any attempts, such as this one and others, to muzzle the free reporting of news and the unhampered expression of opinion which is vital to the preservation of American democracy.

GEORGE SLAFF,
President American Civil Liberties
Union of Southern California,
Los Angeles

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Part II II
PAGE 4

L.A. TIMES

Date: 11-29-69
Edition: HOME
Author:
Editor:
Title: GEORGE SLAFF

Character: SM-C
or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-27264
100-3267-3473

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 3 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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OTHERWISE

(U)

100-3267 (ACLU)

b6
b7C
b7D

Date prepared

12/8/69

Date received

12/8/69

Received by

Gilbert G. Benjamin

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☐ by telephone

☒ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated
by Informant _____

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

12/69

Brief description of activity or material

Invoice Sheet re Pledges and
Payments for the ACLU Fund-
Raising Ad Book to be distributed

File where original is located if not attached

100 - 3267

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

on 12/14/69.

Note: [redacted] has
furnished reliable
information in the past.

b6
b7C
b7D

cc: [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Re: ACLU

LA file 100-3267-

Block Stamp

3474

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/26/98

yyp/awb

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 9 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	


CONFIDENTIAL (U)

12-5-6

The ACLU Ad Book closed
today with the total \$18,160⁰⁰

pledged - paid.

b6
b7C

 will compile and print
the book which will be distributed
at the Bill of Rights Dinner (12-14).


b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INVOICES

INVOICE DATE	NAME	INVOICE NUMBER		DATE PAID	TOTAL PLEDGED	TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED	
964							
9 15	ADOLPH'S LIMITED	001		9-19-69	5000	5000	1
9 15	LOUIS ROTH CLOTHES	002		9-15-69	1000	1000	2
9 25	HUDSON (S.M. MARCUS)	003		10-7-69	1000	1000	3
11 4	BURT LANCASTER	Y-004	*NO REQUEST WAS MADE FOR FUNDS*				4
11 4	DONALD GUMPERTZ Co.	005	(1,000 - SPECIAL, NO FUNDS EXPECTED)				5
11 21	UNIVERSAL STUDIOS	006		11-25-69	1000	1000	6
11 24	HERMANN & VITA SCHOTT	007		11-24-69	50	50	7
11 24	TIME FOR LIVING (H. FURGATCH)	008			1500		8
11 25	STANLEY K. SHENBAUM	009			1000		9
11 26	PAUL ZIFFEREN	010	Head/Section	11-26-69	100	100	10
11 26	PHIL GERSH AGENCY	011		11-26-69	1000	1000	11
12 1	M/M LEON KAPLAN	012		12-1-69	250	250	12
12 1	ROBERT COHN	013		12-1-69	250	250	13
12 1	PHILIP WHIN	014	Pay m/flyer		100		14
12 1	HENRY ATLAS	015			50		15
12 1	ALTSHULER-BROWN	016	2 letters, 3(?) w/8 page	12-2-69	100	100	16
12 1	ARIS ANAGNOS	017		12-2-69	100	100	17
12 2	SLAFF, MOSK & RUDMAN	018			100		18
12 2	MOSK - REEDMAN	019					19
12 2	LLOYD SMITH	019		12-11-69	50	50	19
12 2	GEORGE SEATON	020		12-2-69	50	50	20
12 2	J.B. TIEZ	021		12-2-69	50	50	21
12 2	HILBERT & NORMA ZARKY	022		12-2-69	50	50	22
12 2	ROBERT WEIL (M/M)	023		12-2-69	50	50	23
12 2	M/M EDWARD RUBIN	024		12-2-69	50	50	24
12 2	MODELINE Co. of CALIF.	025		12-2-69	10	10	25
12 3	LEVY & VAN BOURG	026		12-3-69	250	250	26
12 3	M/M PHILIP GLUSKER	027		12-3-69	50	50	27
12 3	DRM BENJAMIN KARPMAN	028		12-3-69	50	50	28
12 3	JUDGE PACHT'S OFC	029	(PMT. IN JAN 1970)		2500		29
12 3	CALIF BAR REV. COURSE	030		12-3-69	100	100	30
12 3	JOHN & LARUE CAUGHNEY	031		12-5-69	50	100	31
12 3	ALAN SIEROTY	032			100		32
12 4	SIDNEY MACHTINGER	033		12-5-69	50	50	33
12 4	MRS. PAULINE ROSS	034			50		34
		035					35
		036					36
		037					37
		038					38
		039					39
		040					40
					\$18160		

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-33336)

DATE: 10/21/69

FROM : SA LESLIE F. WARREN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: LAURENCE SPERBER
SM - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Video tape aired on "Tempo" on 9/18/69.	10/14/69	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Informant's report has been Xeroxed and is attached.

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX: [REDACTED] KHJ TV Newscaster

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CC: [REDACTED] b7D

100-3267 (ACLU)
94-484 (KHJ TV)

LFW/lch

(4)

Read by

LFW

100-3267-3475

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
Oct. 21, 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 11/21/88

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



KHJ-TV -9- Los Angeles, Calif.

Written Oct. 8th '69

9:30pm to 10:00pm NEWS

THURS. SEPT. 18th '69

Video-tape re-play of a segment of "TEMPO", an afternoon interview show on KHJ-TV -9-. When it was recorded is not known. It is believed that the "TEMPO" host was ROY ELWELL.

It was stated by either ROY ELWELL or a KHJ-TV announcer that:

LAURENCE SPERBER--an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union had made a report on distributing literature to juveniles instructing them as to their CIVIL RIGHTS in dealing with the POLICE.

LAURENCE SPERBER made statements as follows in substance:---

Much of his instruction of juveniles was devoted to stressing the fact that policemen were human beings and that it was necessary to be polite to them.

It was necessary for juveniles to answer certain questions when they were stopped by the police. Questions which were necessary in establishing the identity of anyone whom the police might stop, HAD to be ANSWERED or that person would probably be taken off to jail. That held true for himself and everyone else.

There were many rights which juveniles had, which they should know about. In certain matters the POLICE had rights which should be understood.

The RIGHTS OF JUVENILES had come to SPERBER'S attention as the result of POLICE HARRASMENT of JUVENILES along the SUNSET STRIP. Many juveniles had been interfered with when they had been simply minding their own business, but had long hair, and/or beards, wore beads or some other demonstration of non-conformity in their dress or manner, which was perfectly harmless --but to which the POLICE TOOK EXCEPTION.

It was his opinion that the 10:00pm CURFEW LAW for JUVENILES was UNCONSTITUTIONAL, but this was only an opinion. Until that law was tested, through the courts, it could not be established.

The instances of UNLAWFUL SEARCH and SEIZURE by the POLICE were so NUMEROUS they were beyond his professional capacity.

F B I

Date: 12/11/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-165706 Sub 26)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (157-1899)

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) -
LOS ANGELES DIVISION
RM - BPP

On 12/9/69, the following information was furnished by SF 3215-R* (SF T-16), a highly sensitive source whose identity must be protected by adequate paraphrasing if this information is disseminated outside the Bureau.

[redacted] at the Los Angeles BPP chapter, reported to National Headquarters that she is sending photographs of the damage to the Los Angeles office to National Headquarters to be included in the next issue of the BPP newspaper. She said that a man affiliated with Newsreel was bringing the photographs to National Headquarters in Berkeley, Calif.

b6
b7C

[redacted] also reported that the Watts BPP office in Los Angeles is temporarily the Los Angeles BPP headquarters office until the necessary repairs can be made at the BPP Central Office. The telephone numbers to be used are 567-8027, which is the Watts Community Center, and 564-7494, which is the Watts BPP office.

[redacted] of the Los Angeles BPP office, subsequently reported to BPP National Headquarters that she has

2 - Bureau

6 - Los Angeles (157-1618)

(1 - 157 [redacted])

(1 - 157-NEWSREEL)

1 - San Francisco

RNB/pae

(9)

(1 - 157 [redacted])

(1 - 157-WATTS CHAPTER)

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3476
100-3267

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 15 1969	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SF 157-1899
RNB/pae

received pledges of support from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), and Breadbasket.

"Breadbasket", mentioned above, was not further identified but is believed to be Operation Breadbasket of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

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[] and [] reported that they spent one entire night calling people soliciting donations and were able to raise \$1,000.

The above is furnished for the information of the Los Angeles Division to assist in keeping abreast of BPP activities.

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Date prepared
12/9/69

Date received
12/9/69

Received from (name or symbol number)
[redacted] (conceal)

Received by
Gilbert G. Benjamin

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☒ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Date of Report
12/9/69

Dictated _____ to _____

Date(s) of activity

Transcribed _____

12/9-10/69

Authenticated
by Informant _____

Brief description of activity or material

Information about ACLU's activity on behalf of
the Black Panther Party. (BPP)

b6
b7C
b7D

File where original is located if not attached

Instant FD-306.

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

[redacted] an employee of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose identity should be concealed at her request, advised that a special meeting of the ACLU was called at 10:AM 12/9/69 at the LA headquarters, 323 West Fifth St., Los Angeles, by LARRY SPERBER.

The 12/9 AM meeting was held for the purpose of deciding what action the ACLU should take in view of the "confrontation of the BPP by the LAPD on Monday morning 12/8/69." There were in excess of 60 persons at the meeting, including A.L. WIRIN, FRED OKHAND, LARRY SPERBER, and a white man in clerical garb (believed to be BLASE BONPANE, who is a nominee to the ACLU 1970 Board of Directors). The meeting was very heated, and lasted from 10 AM until almost Noon. As a result of the meeting a press release was drawn up, which will be released to the news media tomorrow (12/10/69) at a 10 AM news conference.

The Wednesday 12/10/69 news conference will be aired by ABC. At the conference the ACLU will announce the formation of a COALITION, "to combat this latest example of the deterioration between the Los Angeles

Block Stamp

100-3267-3427

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 9 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

- ① - LA 100-3267 (ACLU)
1 - LA 157-1503 (BPP)

(2) GGB

CLASSIFIED BY 1259

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 7/26/92

Police Department and the Black community." The COALITION will include the following organizations:

ACLU
BPP
Black Student Union
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People (NAACP)
Operation Breadbasket
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

[redacted] indicated that she would obtain a copy of the ACLU news release which includes the above information, and mail it to this office.

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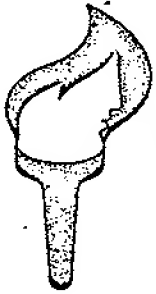
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/15/2010 BY 60322
UCBAW

INCHIN
SEE PAGE ATT.

Mr. Robert H. [unclear]

SEARCHED <i>JK</i>	INDEXED <i>JK</i>
SERIALIZED <i>JK</i>	FILED <i>JK</i>
NOV 1 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

100-3260-3478



ACLU

OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Co-sponsored by

Associated Students USC

INVITES YOU TO A CONFERENCE ON

STUDENTS and the LAW

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1969 9:30 A.M. - 2:30 P.M.

at

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA - HOFFMAN HALL

(on Exposition Blvd. - in the School of Business Admin.)

- HEAR LEON RALPH, attorney and State Assemblyman,
55th District, discuss the new laws and
their implications.
- HEAR MITCHELL SHAPIRO, Chairman, Lawyers Division
of ACLU, explore how the new laws affect the
civil rights of politically active students
and how they can be effectively challenged.
- HEAR PHILLIP CHRONIS, attorney and Conference
Chairman, discuss ACLU, how it works, and
what it can do to help students.

Assisting these will be a panel of attorneys which will include
Arthur Grebow, Chairman of the Academic Freedom Committee of the
ACLU Lawyers Division, Monroe Price, Professor of Law, UCLA, Paul
Abram, Stephen Kalish, Educator, Gene Dixon.

Workshops will be held to discuss your special campus problems.

BRING YOUR LUNCH AND YOUR QUESTIONS.

Admission Free

For further information
call ACLU
626-5156

(U) AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
of Southern California

223 West Fifth Street • Los Angeles, California 90013


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LAW OFFICES
AIDIN, MARTIN & MAMAKOS
5143 SUNSET BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90027
TELEPHONE 666-1910

~~JOSEPH W. AIDIN
ARTHUR L. MARTIN
JAMES L. MAMAKOS
PHILLIP CHRONIS~~

~~WILLIAM D. MOORE
OF COUNSEL~~

October 31, 1969


Los Angeles, California

b6
b7C

Dear Delegate:

The purpose of this letter is to issue a general invitation to you and your fellow delegates of the Malibu workshop to attend a special seminar being jointly sponsored by the A.C.L.U. and the Associated Students of the University of Southern California on the topic "Students and the Law".

The 1969 Legislature passed a substantial volume of new legislation significantly affecting the right of high school and college students to engage in on and off campus political and organizational activity. For example, Chapters 1223 and 1265 effectively prevent solicitation or membership of high school students in non-school organizations. Chapters 1254 and 1288 define the circumstances under which student body funds may be used by the student body for whatever purposes, including the purpose of establishing scholarships. The most far reaching language is found collectively in Chapters 1506, 1511, 1427, 1424 and certain related Chapters which reflect the attempt of the Legislature to deal with various campus disruptions which have occurred during the last year. These Chapters are, frankly, repressive and are extremely broad in their language. They establish university employees as peace officers with full powers, permit administrators to declare a condition of "state of emergency" and make it a crime to commit any of a number of otherwise legal acts, such as picketing or leafletting upon or near school property. For example, Chapter 1424 in an elaborate addition to the disturbing the peace act, forbids a multitude of behavior including "coming upon a public way adjacent to any school ground without lawful business thereon".

(U)

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Page 2

It was the belief of the A.C.L.U. that a conference was badly needed between students and A.C.L.U. attorneys to discuss, explain and examine these new laws, most of which will become effective November 1, 1969. Therefore, as Chairman of the Youth Rights Committee of A.C.L.U. I have gathered together a panel of outstanding A.C.L.U. volunteer attorneys, each of whom has distinguished himself by his civil liberties work in his respective field. Our panelists will be able to answer precise questions about the application of these new laws to high school and college students. The enclosed leaflet was prepared before the entire panel was assembled, but I am certain that student participants to this conference will find it stimulating and extremely informative. Admission is free. I hope you will make arrangements to get appropriate word of the availability of this conference to those who may wish to attend, and, of course, you are cordially and personally invited to attend the conference on Saturday, November 8, 1969, at Hoffman Hall of the University of Southern California, commencing at 9:30 a.m.

Very truly yours,



b6
b7C

PC:vp
Enclosure

TIRE REPAIRS, INC.

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b6
b7C



F. B. I
1340 W 6th St
Los Angeles
Calif. 90017

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

Race

Sex

☐ Male

☐ Female

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References) | |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>American Civil Liberties Union of So. Calif.</i>			
<i>AND *</i>			
<i>P.M. 9-16-67 p3</i>			
<i>44-1702-1</i>			
<i>44-1696-3</i>			
<i>P.M. 8/16/69 p9</i>			
<i>157-9434-90</i>			
<i>P.M. 8-2-69 p3</i>			
<i>(all 69 refs)</i>			
<i>+ many refs.</i>			
<i>Association Students</i>		<i>USC</i>	
<i>P.M. 10-17-47 p3</i>			

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

UK

11/17/69
(date)

(U)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical ? - Not identifiable
NI - Not identical U - Unavailable reference

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One of your agents
told me over the
phone that he would
like a copy of this
letter sent to my
son at his home. ?

The Malibu workshop
mentioned was for
the Student Body presidents
and one other officer
from all the L.A. schools.

I would personally
be interested to know
where the acct obtained

all the home address



b6
b7C


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101

11000 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024
November 20, 1969



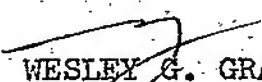
b6
b7C

Dear Mrs. 

This will acknowledge receipt of
your recent letter with enclosure.

Your interest in making this
material available to this office is indeed
appreciated.

Very truly yours,


WESLEY G. GRAPP
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Addressee
1 - Los Angeles (100-6)

PET/sro
(2)
\$

file & index to ACLu file


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100-3267-3479

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INDEXED 

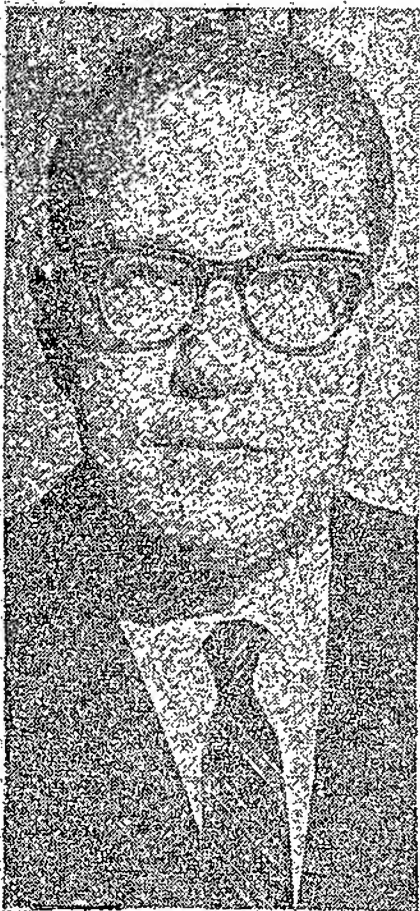
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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Riv Press 7/1/67 BAE

Civil Liberties chapter schedules fund-raiser



SENATOR BEILENSEN

State Sen. Anthony Beilenson of Beverly Hills will be guest of honor at the annual fund-raising garden party of the Riverside chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union July 8.

Beilenson, a Democrat, was co-author with Riverside's Assemblyman Craig Biddle of a new, more liberal state abortion law.

THE GARDEN PARTY, to be held from 7 to 10 p.m. in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Levine, 3120 Mt. Vernon, also will feature a short film on the Bill of Rights and entertainment by Keith and Rusty McNeil, free lance folk music educators.

Admission to the party includes refreshments of champagne punch, sandwiches and sherbet punch.

Tickets for \$10, sponsor and two tickets; \$4, couple, \$2.50, single, and \$1 student, are available from post office box 5043, Riverside.

BEILENSEN, a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, represents the 25th senatorial district in Los Angeles County. He first was elected to the Assembly in 1962 at age 30 and was re-elected in 1964.

In the state Senate Beilenson is chairman of the Public Health Committee and is a member of the judiciary, institutions, social welfare and local government committees.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"RIVERSIDE PRESS,"
Riverside, California
Page 5, Cols. 7-8

Furnished by mail by
Mrs. [redacted]

b6
b7c

Date: July 1, 1967

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: American Civil
Liberties Union (ACLU)

Character: IS - ACLU

or

Classification: 100 - 3267 *

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

LA 100 - 3267 - 3480

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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Date prepared

12/30/69

Date received

12/30/69

(number)
(conceal)

Received by

Gilbert G. Benjamin

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person ☐ by telephone ☒ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated
by Informant _____

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

12/14/69 and
12/15/69

Brief description of activity or material

Form letters re the 45th Annual Bill of Rights

Dinner honoring CLORE WARNE, from ROBERT WISE

and JOSEPH BALL, seeking ads for year book.

File where original is located if not attached

Attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

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RE: ACLU

LA file 100 - 3267 - 3481

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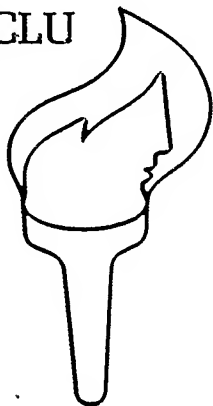
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CLASSIFIED BY 1259

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 7/26/98

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ACLU



American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California

323 West Fifth Street

Los Angeles, California 90013

MAAdison 6-5156

November 1969

Dear Friend:

On December 15, Americans will celebrate the 178th anniversary of the signing of the Bill of Rights, the main bulwark protecting all of us from totalitarianism.

The American Civil Liberties Union has for the past 50 years been the only national organization solely dedicated to the preservation and strengthening of American freedoms.

This year the ACLU will honor Clore Warne as "Liberty's Man of the Year" as part of a commemoration of this great occasion. I am honored to serve as chairman of the Committee to honor Clore Warne.

For almost 50 years, Clore has been a selfless contributor of his time, energy and legal talents to the cause of civil liberties. For forty-six of those years -- since its founding -- Clore has been a member of the ACLU of Southern California. As a member of the Southern California Board of Directors since 1949, Clore has helped to shape our expanding educational and legal program with his wise counsel.

A commemorative ad-book honoring Clore will be distributed at the annual ACLU Bill of Rights banquet Sunday, December 14. We hope you will want your name to appear in this book and know you will contribute as generously as you can; as you know, business advertisements are tax deductible.

Please fill out the enclosed order form, indicating clearly the copy you desire, and return it to the ACLU office. If you wish, you may simply send a donation instead. As usual, time is of the essence.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert Wise". The signature is written in dark ink and is underlined with a single horizontal line.

P.S. Due to the lack of staff to cull duplicates, you may receive more than one letter. Please forgive the inconvenience.

Forty-fifth Annual
Bill of Rights
Tribute Dinner Honoring
Liberty's Man of the Year,
Clore Warne
Sunday, December 14, 1969
Universal Sheraton Hotel,
Los Angeles
Robert Wise,
Dinner Chairman

ACLU



American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California

323 West Fifth Street

Los Angeles, California 90013

MAAdison 6-5156

November 1969

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A commemorative ad-book honoring Clore will be distributed at the annual ACLU Bill of Rights banquet Sunday, December 14. A special section of the book will be devoted exclusively to attorneys honoring Clore. May we count upon you to add your name to the many attorneys whose names will appear in the souvenir journal.

Please fill out the enclosed order form, indicating clearly the copy you desire, and return it to the ACLU office. As usual, time is of the essence.

Very sincerely yours,



b6
b7C

Forty-fifth Annual Bill of Rights

Tribute Dinner Honoring
Liberty's Man of the Year,

Clore Warne

Sunday, December 14, 1969
Universal Sheraton Hotel,
Los Angeles

Robert Wise,
Dinner Chairman

A Journal Commemorating the 178th Anniversary of the Bill of Rights Honoring

CLORE WARNE

as "Liberty's Man of the Year"

Sponsored by the ACLU of Southern California

Donors Legend:

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* * * * *	(Full Page)	\$2,500
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* * *	(1/2 Page)	\$ 500
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*	(1/8 Page)	\$ 100
Listings	(1/16 Page)	\$ 50

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COPY DEADLINE: DECEMBER 2, 1969

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-74594) DATE: 11/19/69
 FROM: SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 SUBJECT: COALITION ON NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND MILITARY POLICY
 IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Mtg. of subj. & Military Policy, 10/19/69.	11/5/69	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Informant's report has been Xeroxed and is attached.

CC: [REDACTED]

100-61745 (WSP)
 100-69696 [REDACTED]
 157-2612 (NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN)
 100-60736 [REDACTED]
 105-9759 [REDACTED]
 100-62375 [REDACTED]
 100-65750 [REDACTED]
 100-64074 [REDACTED]
 100-3267 (ACLU)
 100-61656 (FAIR HOUSING COMMITTEE)
 100-70122 [REDACTED]
 100-2700 (AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMM.)
 100-74030 (VIETNAM MORATORIUM COMM.)
 100-60788 (CSCIA)
 157-1842 [REDACTED]
 100-70531 (UMAS)
 100-33712 [REDACTED]
 100-60426 [REDACTED]
 100-39279 [REDACTED]

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CLASSIFIED BY 1259
 EXEMPT FROM GDS BY 2
 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 1/26/178

YJP/1048
 100-3267-3482

GGB/lav *lav*
 (21)

Read by *YJP*

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FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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LA 100-73708

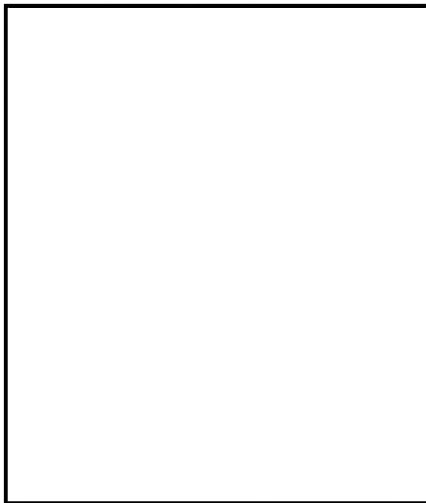
ACTION:

Informant started typing this on October 23 but was interrupted and did not get back to it to finish it until 10/31/69; which accounts for the different dates on the first several pages with those on the last pages.

If 100-subject file does not exist on the Coalition, it is recommended that one be opened DEAD for purposes of future channelizing. This is an organization which has been publicized by the Council of the Women Strike for Peace (WSP); as well as the Whittier Chapter of WSP.

All other necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Whittier, California

October 23, 1969

THE COALITION ON NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND MILITARY POLICY--
SPONSORED MEETING

This meeting was publicized by the Los Angeles Women's Strike for Peace, the Whittier WISP, and the local Daily News as a "Town Meeting" on "Human Needs vs. Military Needs"--"a timely discussion of where our tax dollars go in relation to military spending and human needs." It was held on Sunday, Oct. 19, 1969, at the Whittier Art Association, 8035 So. Painter Ave., Whittier, California. Although scheduled to begin at 7:30, the meeting actually began at about 8:00p.m. It concluded at 9:50 p.m. and coffee was served following the meeting. Sixty-seven persons attended, approximately the same number of men and women. About six students from Whittier College were introduced. All present were Caucasians except one, a Negro. (U)X

Fred Sarchet, chairman, opened the meeting with an explanation of the Coaliton. He stated that it is a national organization whose first goal is to stop the war in Vietnam. He said 28 such organizations as the Whittier one have been formed across the United States. The second nation-wide goal is to cut military expenditures and see that the funds are diverted to the human needs of the communities. He further explained that other communities delayed holding their town meetings until December 13, because their key people were all involved with planning for the first Moratorium Day, held on October 15, 1969. Mr. Sarchet, with a smile, said that Whittier purposely kept its plans for Oct. 19, because Whittier College and the President have a special meeting. Many persons in the audience laughed after this comment.

Chairman Sarchet announced that several of the Whittier

College students who "sparked" the Whittier College Moratorium Day events, and who were "working behind the scenes" were present. He introduced a Gary Shields (who was greeted with enthusiastic applause), whom¹ was to make important announcements later, Sarchet stated.

Sarchet announced that Robert Simmons, Associate Professor of Political Science at Cal. State College Los Angeles, was ill and unable to carry on his assignment as moderator of the evening. Mr. Sarchet stated that he would have to fill that capacity. He then introduced Mrs. Stella Religa, his co-chairman, as a very active woman in the community, a member of National Organization of Women (NOW) and Women Strike for Peace.

Mr. Bailey Kerr, Director of Public Relations of the Suburban Water Systems, and member of the Board of Directors of the Whittier and La Puente Chambers of Commerce was the first panel speaker. His subject was "The War from a Business Man's Viewpoint".

Mr. Kerr stated (reading from a prepared text) that he has the feeling that some people think business men are not against war. This, he said, is far from the truth. He told of his own participation in war, to discharge his patriotic obligation to his country. He stated that he supports the President's position, and feels that the people who marched in the Moratorium were showing their lack of faith in the President (keeping in mind the brief time he has been in office), and that they were bringing praise for their actions from Hanoi.

The second panel speaker was Cyrus B. McCown, D.D., Associate Pastor of the East Whittier United Presbyterian Church. Like Mr. Kerr, this speaker stated that he is speaking strictly for himself, and not for any group to which he is connected. In fact, Mr. McCown stated that most of the church congregation probably would not agree with him. "How Military Spending Affects the Churches" (his assigned topic) takes several directions, he said, and is felt directly and indirectly among church congrega-

tions. He says people are taxed so highly for military expenditures of the government, that they cut down on their charitable donations to the church. Because of this, missionary work suffers. He stated that benevolence contributions are steadily dropping. Then, too, he said that a climate of fear limits human resources in this period where men who speak out for peace are looked upon as unpatriotic, or un-American. When the men of the church fail to speak out against the war, and for peace, he said, the college youth are alienated from the church. The college youth, he stated, cry out for more freedom to serve human needs rather than to kill in a war they do not believe is moral.

Mr. McCown stated that he believed in the October 15 Moratorium. He concluded by stating that he believes that military spending increases the moral dilemma we face today.

The third speaker was not included on the printed panel of speakers. He was introduced as Robert Tafoya, a counsellor at Santa Fe High School. Mr. Tafoya used most of his allotted ten minutes to speak (all speakers were given 10 minutes initially) by telling the audience how confused he has been trying to identify himself. He says this is the plight of "brown people". He says he has called himself "Mexican-American, Spanish-American, and plain American". He apologized while saying that he guessed he is a "specialist on brown people". He did not talk about military needs particularly, but said he felt his associates are critical of any programs to benefit his "brown people", although they point to established programs as being helpful when the programs include only several Mexican-American students.

Mr. Tafoya did say, in conclusion, that his "people are reluctant revolutionaries; they have to be pushed into it".

Allen C. Neiswander, M.D., who had arrived just before the last speaker, spoke next. His subject was "Planning For Health". Dr. Neiswander has been for many years the Whittier District Health Officer, Los Angeles County Health Department. He spoke strictly to his subject, enumerating the diseases and other health problems which confront him and the community. He brought mumbles and groans from the audience when he stated that planning for health had no relationship whatsoever to war. He stated that the prime concerns of the health officer included the increase in coronary disease, strokes, gonorrhea, syphilis, and mental illness. He discussed some new methods of medical teams going to the patients rather than having the patients coming to the health center. Dr. Neiswander stated that mental health facilities for the very young child are needed in the community.

Mrs. Mildred S. Simon spoke next on the "Economics of Disarmament". She appeared to speak with exceptional self-confidence, rapidity, and force, as though she must bring the discussion back to the topic of discussion-- human needs vs. military needs. She emphatically stated that she does believe that health needs are related to military spending; that she agrees with the Pastor, and not with Mr. Kerr.

Mrs. Simon was introduced by Chairman Sarchet as a very active woman in Senator McCarthy's campaign, and is speaking as a member of Women for Legislative Action.

Mrs. Simon stated that she believes this Vietnam war to be a very immoral war, a "very needless and useless ^{WAR} war". She said her topic was far too broad to cover in ten minutes, and advised the audience to read the many books and pamphlets written on disarmament. These should include, she stated, United Nations and Friends' Committee on Legislation materials. Besides these, she mentioned and highly recommended the State Department booklet on Disarmament. She declared that the U.S. must disarm, and we must co-exist--

"our only alternative is to blow up the world", she declared. Her proof of this is that "we are building up a stockpile to over-kill". She asked, "Why pour millions into the ABM and for germ warfare while the U.S.Arms Control Agency says to stop building arms?" She enumerated many expenditures for the military and defense needs of this country, and concluded that all of these should be "translated" into "human needs", such as "weapons into hospitals, dams, and food".

Mike Howard (who arrived after Mr. Kerr's talk) was introduced by the chairman with compliments for his militancy, and with praise for his participation in the Oct. 15 Moratorium. Mr. Sarchet introduced Mike Howard as a student at California State College, in Dominguez Hills. His assigned subject was "Why Students Dissent". (The writer was impressed by his neat, well-groomed appearance. His hair was cut short and he was clean-shaven.)

Mike Howard smiled, and many in the audience laughed, when he said that he should be introduced as an "outside agitator" as of now because he is not a student. He told the audience that dissent is nothing new to this country, that it began with the beginning of this country. He cited the Boston Tea Party and the Revolutionary War.

Mike Howard said that student dissent means there is something wrong in the U.S. and in the world. He maintained that the students today know the "war machine, the draft, poverty, and hunger"; that they have "grown up with the bomb over their heads". He continued to say that "technology has promised us much, but at the same time, it threatens to destroy us". He said the society "continues to preserve (the concept of) the nigger in the back of the bus, while the student wants to walk up to the front of the bus and rock the bus".

Howard declared the student knows the tremendous costs spent by the military for the war. "We have to oppose the war; we have to be a thorn in the side of the military-industrial-USSR-system of government". He stated that the student "must be in conflict, that some follow Castro, and some follow Mao".

Mike Howard continued to say that war has affected society by stifling dissent. He stated that school administrations have stifled students by passing rules and regulations, and causing state legislation to be drafted which would control student organization monies, and control student elections and publications. He said that students would ignore these prohibitions on their activities. He stated that if the State tells him he cannot "draft-counsel", "I will draft-counsel without permission". He warned his listeners that society can count on one thing on the campuses--"and that is massive disobedience!" The audience applauded vigorously, especially June Riave.

The final speaker was Mrs. Stella Religa, previously introduced as co-chairman. Speaking for the National Organization of Women, and Women Strike for Peace, Mrs. Religa's topic was "War:It's Cruelties To Women". Mrs. Religa read from her prepared speech, deploring the discrimination against women in the United States, as well as in the world. She deplored the fact, she said, that the only legal right that has been granted to women under the Constitution is the right to vote, and that was given in 1920. She said that very little is heard about "the women's movement", that the lot of women during war is cruel--"they furnish the canon fodder".

Mrs. Religa stated that women are discouraged from getting a good education, that only 7% of doctors in this country are women, while Russia has many women in the medical profession. She stated (see attached Vive La Différence? printed page) statistics regarding women in the professions being such a small percentage in comparison to men. She said that women are "brainwashed from infancy that they should just be sex bunnies". "Women are exploited on TV as sex objects", she continued. "Eighty percent of the persons on welfare", she said, "are women, who are penalized by society for doing their duty--staying home and raising children". She continued to say that women are relegated to the lowest status in society, making it difficult for them to exist.. She deplored the fact that

women in these United States cannot afford to have day-care nursery centers, while they are provided in Russia, to the benefit of the nursing-working mothers. Here again, Mrs. Religa stated that women in this country are discouraged from going into the professions. Medicine, a natural field for women, she said has 7% women here, and 70% women in Russia.

In Vietnam, Mrs. Religa declared, women are forced into prostitution. Likewise, in Iowa, when the Job Core funds were cut, sixteen-year-olds were forced "out into the streets as prostitutes."

Stella Religa told her audience that this country discriminates against Negro and Mexican-American women, so they have double discrimination. She said they should work with all women to attain a minimum wage for women of \$2.50 per hour. She advised that women should be motivated toward careers in science, and they should be chosen for service on peace councils. Women should dispel the notion that to be for peace is a sign of weakness. In conclusion, Mrs. Religa hurriedly announced that women should work to have contracts from the government cancelled for industries who discriminate against women. She also threw in the declaration that women should lobby for federally-subsidized nursery care centers, like exist in Russia and the Scandinavian countries.

Following the ten minute talks by the panelists, Chairman Sarchet asked Gary Shields, a student from Whittier College, to make his remarks. The chairman had indicated at the beginning of the meeting that Gary was one of the persons who "sparked" the Oct. 15 Moratorium plans at Whittier College. Gary spoke from the front of the room. He stated that he wanted to circulate a paper for persons to indicate their wish to go to San Francisco for the Nov. 15 anti-war march. He said he did not want the delegation from Whittier to appear like a few college students only, that it should be a broad-based delegation of adults, a cross-section of townspeople from President Nixon's college town. The paper was

circulated and several names were listed, Gary Shields stated that persons who signed would be contacted regarding transportation. (See pamphlet obtained from literature table, entitled "The Anti-War Majority Is Marching--Nov. 15, 1969,--by The Mobilization Committee Southwest; 555 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, California 90004).

Chairman Sarchet announced that a petition would be circulated in the audience for signatures, and this petition, along with others like it would be sent to President Nixon. The petitions ask the President to "take measures to end the war and to direct a massive withdrawal from Vietnam at once."

During the intermission, a collection was taken to defray expenses of the meeting, according to the chairman. The amount was not announced, but it appeared to be small. After the meeting, Fern Palmer, a known Whittier WISP, collected the questionnaires, which had been placed on each chair before the meeting began. The questionnaire asked for topics for future Town Meetings, and for opinion as to the success of this first one. It also provided opportunity to volunteer to help plan future meetings (see attached).

Questions were directed at Mr. Kerr and Dr. Neiswander, primarily. A man who identified himself as the husband of Mrs. Simon gave Dr. Neiswander a tongue-lashing for stating that planning for Whittier's health needs was not related to war expenditures. Dr. Neiswander stated again (contrary to the impression given by the Daily News article--see attached) that the unmet needs he talked about, such as more mental health facilities, etc., were not related to war costs. Dr. Neiswander refused to allow himself to be drawn into the trap Mr. Simon and other antagonists seemed to be setting for him. He answered in statements related to planning for community health for the Whittier community. Mr. Simon stated, at one time, that he was advising medical students to go to Guadalajara, Mexico, for medical school.

During the question and answer period, one man became so irate with the position of Mr. Kerr, who defended President Nixon's plan to withdraw troops from Vietnam, that the man vehemently called the President a stupid idiot. At one time, Mrs. Fern Palmer stated, with a long list of alleged errors in foreign policy made by the United States, that a country who did not uphold the provisions of the Geneva Accords, and who could use napalm indiscriminately--could not be expected to have the sense to withdraw immediately and stop the killing.

In answer to a question, Mrs. Religa stated that the only reason the U.S. is in Vietnam is that we want their tungsten.

Comment:

The

Mrs. []

[] Whittier WISP and frequent traveller to the Soviet Union, before the meeting began. Mr [] long-time A.C.L.U. member [] the Whittier Daily News, and participant in left-wing activities, asked if he might sit by Mrs. [] questioned [] about her activities. She stated that she was involved in too much. He asked about the local Fair Housing Committee progress, and Mrs. [] said the Committee "needed a broader base". Mrs. [] asked [] what he is doing, and he answered that he is doing "a lot of counselling". He stated that he got off the water department board, but he is "still on the board of the Society". After a few moments of abrupt silence, the writer turned to notice a note being passed between the two, and the couple moved to the front row of the meeting room. After the meeting, [] spoke to the writer and joked about not recognizing her because of her changed hair style. During the discussion between the two, [] was overheard reminding [] that he had seen her at

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Whittier College during the rally on October 15 Moratorium Day.
She agreed that he had seen her there.

Following the meeting, [redacted]

[redacted] He expressed some surprise at seeing her, and he was told b6
she came to lend him support. [redacted] stated that he con- b7C
sidered refusing the invitation to speak. He accepted because he
thought the [redacted] How-
ever, he learned that the [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he was determined not to be drawn into the
political debate he expected from the participants. He stated that
he, too, believed the purpose of the Town Meeting was to develop
public opinion sentiment against President Nixon's efforts in Vietnam
and to propagandize for the anti-war segments.

Mr. [redacted] spoke to the writer. He said that he had been ap-
pointed to speak by the Chambers of Commerce. He did not think
he should refuse, although he anticipated the type of sentiment
he found.

Following the meeting, Mrs. [redacted] Whittier WISP and [redacted]
[redacted] was seen talking extensively with [redacted] as they
sat in the front row of the hall alone. Mrs. [redacted] passed the pam-
phlet "abc's about Vietnam" to the persons attending. The pamphlet
is issued by the American Friends Service Committee.

Persons identified are:

1. Mr. Fred Sarchet, [redacted] phone: [redacted]
[redacted] member Whittier Fair Housing Committee (1963, Daily News, Dec 14); signer of "An open letter to President Johnson and the Democratic Party," Los Angeles Times, June 23, 1967).
2. Mrs. Stella Religa, [redacted] Whittier Women Strike for Peace; National Organization of Women; Whittier Fair Housing Committee; Whittier's Mark Twain Club (July, 1969), A.A.U.N., peace marches, and silent vigils (see previous references)
3. Mr. Bailey Kerr, panelist; [redacted] Suburban Water Systems; Board of Directors, Whittier and La Puente Chambers of Commerce.
4. Allen C. Neiswander, M.D.; [redacted] L.A. b6
County Health Department. b7C
5. Cyrus B. McCown, [redacted] phone: [redacted]
[redacted] East Whittier United Presbyterian Church; panelist.
6. Mrs. Mildred S. Simon, panelist; Women for Legislative Action; Campaigner for Senator Mc Carthy.
7. Mr. Mike Howard, panelist; student (now dropped out) at Cal. State College, Dominguez Hills; [redacted] in Compton.
8. Mr. Robert Tafoya, panelist; Santa Fe High School [redacted]
9. Mrs. Sam (June) Riave, Whittier WISP; many "peace" activities (see previous references)
10. Steve Riave, [redacted] probably [redacted] years old.
11. Mrs. Eugene (Fern) Palmer, Whittier WISP; (see previous refs.)
12. Mr. Eugene Palmer, [redacted] (see previous references)
13. Mrs. George (Adele) Griggs; Whittier WISP; (see previous refs)
14. Mr. Harry Bortin, [redacted] of Whittier WISP, [redacted]
[redacted] member Whittier Mark Twain Club, (see previous references)
15. Mrs. WM. (Mary Ann) Holser; Whittier WISP; A.A.U.N., many other "peace" activities (see references previously)
16. Mrs. John (ANN) Rush; Whittier WISP; American Friends Service

0/24/69 Chmn. Peace Committee of the Whittier
 (Mrs. John (Ann) Rush, Treasurer)

Committee area [] many "peace activities; (see previous refs.)

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17. Mr. John Rush, [] above (see previous refs.)

18. Mr. Joseph Chittum, []
[] for the anti-anti-Communist point of view;

retired husband of school teacher [] member of C.C.B. Class of First Methodist Church, Whittier. (he asked the question in this meeting: []

19. Mrs. Albert (Mary) Rosenstein, []

[] phone; [] employed at Family Service Assn. of the Rio Hondo Area. Inc., []

[] A.A.U.N., 1967, and frequent participant in local "peace activities". On Aug. 9, 1967, a "Neighborhood Meeting--Facts on Vietnam" was scheduled to be held at the home of [] then living at []

[] (See previous reference for sponsor of meeting--possibly A.F.S.C. [] is noticeably crippled.

20. Gary Shields, [] of Oct. 15 Moratorium Day at Whittier College.

21. Robert Szekeresh, [] of Oct. 15, 1969, Moratorium Day at Whittier College.

22. Lou Lenard, [] of Oct. 15, 1969, Moratorium Day at Whittier College.

Note: [] who had been mentioned in La Wisp bulletin in connection with this meeting, was not present.

Pamphlets and literature not previously listed or mentioned are:

1. National Organization for Women
2. Application for membership in N O W
3. "Guidelines to Fair Housing Legislation, from Housing Opportunities Center.
4. "The Death of All Children", Esquire reprint, Sept. ?.
5. "Help Protect Grapeworkers From Lethal Pesticides", by Citizens' Committee- Don't Buy Grapes Committee, L.A.;
6. "Police Relations", American Civil Liberties Committee Union of Southern California, Whittier Area Chapter.
7. "Our Fears About Integration", by Curt Moody, reprint from Metropolitan Fair Housing Center.
8. United Nations schedule of U.N.Week activities.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM *** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-68654)

DATE: 11/28/69

FROM: SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: PEACE ACTION COUNCIL (PAC)
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	[10/15/69]	11/10/69	Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached.

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DECLASSIFIED BY 367 URT/CH
ON 7-5-82
Approval # 9-0172

CC: [REDACTED]

100-33973 (FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF L.A.)

100-72945

100-72059

100-72174

100-71965

100-72566

100-72172

100-73083

100-73470

100-66610

100-74274

100-73979

100-74274

100-28093 (IRVING SARNOFF) (SI)

100-32975 (BOB KLONSKY) (SI)

100-40884

100-Dead

100-74624

100-66148 (STUDENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE)

157-2325

157-1976 (MARGARET WRIGHT)

105-14719 (WORLD COUNCIL
FOR PEACE)

100-74030 (VIET NAM
MORATORIUM)

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) OF Classification

DATE 8/16/78 CLASSIFIED BY 1257

EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/24/78

cjp/RLB

100-3267-3483

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 28 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

RHC/lmd

Read by *RHC*

(34) *lmd*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-68654

100-42713 (EASON MONROE)
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-40549 (BURT LANCASTER)
100-64165 (TOM BRADLEY)
100-71288 [REDACTED]
100-68891 (NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE)
100-63577 (VALLEY PEACE CENTER)
100-74273 [REDACTED]

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ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo
has been taken by the writer.

INDEX: JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL
[REDACTED]

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

ORGANIZATION: Peace Action Council

SUBJECT: General Meeting

DATE/TIME: October 15, 1969 - 8 pm

LOCATION: Unitarian Church, 2936 W. 8th St., Los Angeles

ATTENDANCE: Approximately 60 persons, including:

Keith BUSHEY (IDF)
 Peter SEIDMAN (IDF)
 Terry HARDY (IDF)
 David FRANKEL (IDF)
 Joe HENRY (IDF)
 Stephen BLOOM (IDF)
 Jim LITTLE (IDF)
 Bruce HANSEN (IDF)
 Mike KRUGLAK (IDF)
 Judy SPEAR (IDF)
 Richard SPEAR (IDF)
 Harry SAUBERMAN (IDF)
 Rosa LUCAS (IDF)
 Lynn KALISH (IDF)
 Irving SARNOFF (IDF), chairman
 Bob KLONSKY (IDF)
 Victor LUDWIG (IDF)
 Bob GLUCK (IDF)
 Don BECHLER (IDF)

(Note: This report does not cover all of the activities that occurred at this meeting; however, just the major portions. This is because [REDACTED])

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PURPOSE: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Student Coordinating Committee, in hopes of urging the New Mobilization Committee, which is closely lined with the Peace Action Council, to permit greater representation with decision-making powers of the organization. This was not the case on this date; very little occurred along those lines; however, the following statements were made.

At 8pm, on October 16, 1969, the Angela DAVIS Committee will hold a meeting at the Peace Action Council, to discuss future Angela DAVIS activities.

Margaret WRIGHT and her associates are upset because four teachers have been transferred from Jefferson High School, which supposedly

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

is going to cause problems; however, the principal has stated that the school will remain open.

Irving SARNOFF has just returned from Stockholm, Sweden, where he went for a meeting of the World Council for Peace. He stated that this organization has adopted the following positions. 1.) To declare November 15th a day of international mobilization to end the war in Vietnam. a.) To call for massive demonstrations throughout the world. b.) To demand total and immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Vietnam. c.) That the activities will not end on the 15th, but will continue until the United States withdraws its troops from Vietnam. 2.) That an international campaign be initiated, this will be known at the Vietnam appeal and will hopefully "contain thousands of names of individuals from all over the world who are opposed to the U.S. involvement in Vietnam. 3.) Call for a moratorium on commercial Christmas buying and for those participating in this moratorium, to give the money, or at least part of it, that they would've spent for Christmas gifts to assist "Vietnam rehabilitation". 4.) To hold another meeting of this organization in Stockholm in February, to assess the anti-war activities and to recommend further activities.

Fund Raising Letter

SARNOFF stated that the fund raising letter for the New Mobilization Committee's November 15th rally in San Francisco, has been drawn up and the following persons have agreed to be signers: Eason MONROE, A.C.L.U (IDF); Burt LANCASTER, actor (IDF); Tom BRADLEY, politician (IDF); "Rev." Julian KEISER (IDF).

Corky GONZALES will probably be in Southern California for approximately one week in the near future, to organize Mexican-American persons for anti-war activities. SARNOFF is presently trying to contact him and he is also looking for a similar person of the Negro race to organize black people.

SARNOFF stated that he is trying to organize numerous small meetings of anti-war activists on a single night, in order to spread the anti-war activity information and to further the Outreach program of the New Mobilization Committee.

SARNOFF stated that 175 works of art were donated to the Peace Action Council and the Valley Peace Center, to be sold to raise money for anti-war activity. Supposedly, an auction was held at the Valley Peace Center, in which 125 of these works of art were sold, realizing a profit of over \$10,000. The remaining 50 pieces of these works of art will be sold in the Santa Barbara area at an auction, in the near future.

An unknown male Caucasian stood up and stated that he represented a Peace and Freedom candidate for the Los Angeles City Council from the Venice area and that "straight looking people" are needed to canvas the Westchester and Baldwin Hills area to support this Peace and Freedom candidate. He further stated that people from the Westchester and Baldwin Hills area don't like people from the Venice area very well and this is why "straight looking people" are needed

to help campaign for this Peace and Freedom candidate.

Enclosures

1. A leaflet which was distributed at this meeting. It had been recently printed and is to be used by the New Mobilization Committee in helping to organize the anti-war activity in San Francisco on November 15th. (Attached separately.)

End of report.

11/10/69

b7D

DECLASSIFIED BY 3670RT/ctb
ON 7-8-82
Annual #

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-67274) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE: 10/30/69

FROM: SA RICHARD J. RAYSA

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] SM - C

~~CLASSIFIED BY 1257~~
~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/26/82~~
JJP/10/86

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SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
Phys. search of subj. residence	Names from address book of subj.,	10/3/69	Writer	100-67274-679

Source's report has been Xeroxed and is attached.

1 - SAN FRANCISCO (RM) [REDACTED] b6
100-53950 [REDACTED] b7C
2 - NEW YORK (RM) [REDACTED]
100-135206 [REDACTED]
100-135207 [REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF ~~Classification~~
DATE 8/16/78

C: 100-67274-679A

100-56997 (ASHGROVE) [REDACTED] b6
100-70413 [REDACTED] b7C
157-4343 [REDACTED]
100-71063 [REDACTED]
157-4554 [REDACTED]
100-1783 (LA COMM. FOR DEFENSE OF THE

157-3887 [REDACTED]
100-70894 [REDACTED]
100-70059 [REDACTED]
100-21423 [REDACTED]
100-26103 [REDACTED]
100-59699 (CARL BRADEN)
100-62234 (ANNE BRADEN)

100-23660 (ROSE CHERNIN) (SI)
100-68125 [REDACTED]
100-73699 (CASE) [REDACTED]
100-41299 [REDACTED]
100-46259 [REDACTED]
100-73698 [REDACTED]
157-4540 [REDACTED]
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-68438 (CHAS BRITTIN) (SI)
100-68465 (BARB BRITTIN) (SI)
100-68137 [REDACTED]
157-2262 (B.S.A.)
100-69189 (BERNARD BERGMAN) (SI)
100-71828 [REDACTED]

100-70711 [REDACTED]
100-52033 (FREE PRESS)
100-45515 [REDACTED]
100-36571 [REDACTED]
100-73480 [REDACTED]
157-4118 [REDACTED]
100-26102 [REDACTED]
100-67075 [REDACTED]
100-59608 [REDACTED]
100-59501 [REDACTED]
157-4217 [REDACTED]
157-4143 [REDACTED]
100-61558 [REDACTED]

100-3267-3484

RJR/lav *lav*
(100) Read by *RJR*

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SEARCHED	INDEXED
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OCT 30 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

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LA 100-67274

(COPIES CONTINUED)

100-66072 [REDACTED]
100-29252 [REDACTED]
100-65162 [REDACTED]
100-73827 (HAYMARKET)
100-66686 [REDACTED]
157-1981 [REDACTED]
100-72766 (LA JUNTA)
157-2347 [REDACTED]
157-4093 [REDACTED]
100-64359 (DON KALISH) (SI)
100-70629 (MORRIS KIGHT) (RI-B)
100-62169 [REDACTED]
100-48617 [REDACTED]
100-60709 [REDACTED]
100-72922 [REDACTED]
100-55955 (K.P.F.K.)
100-1750 [REDACTED]
100-31884 [REDACTED]
157-3409 [REDACTED]
100-70068 [REDACTED]
100-71624 (RICH MEYERS)
100-72138 [REDACTED]
100-32155 [REDACTED]
157-2443 [REDACTED]
157-4191 [REDACTED]
100-73006 [REDACTED]
100-26458 [REDACTED]
100-68796 [REDACTED]
100-68727 [REDACTED]
100-29915 [REDACTED]

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100-66559 [REDACTED]
100-71931 (NEWSREEL)
100-51084 [REDACTED]
100-28093 (IRV SARNOFF) (SI)
100-31957 [REDACTED]
157-3911 [REDACTED]
100-27999 [REDACTED]
100-70172 [REDACTED]
100-68528 [REDACTED]
100-68654 (PAC)
100-26091 (FRANK PESTANA) (SI)
100-68837 [REDACTED]
100-70055 [REDACTED]
100-66899 (LA TIMES)
100-61749 [REDACTED]
100-64411 [REDACTED]
100-30439 (BILL TAYLOR) (SI)
100-63577 (VALLEY PEACE CENTER)
100-74406 (THIRD WORLD BOOK SHOP)
100-21704 (MILT ZASLOW) (SI)
100-45319 [REDACTED]
157-1976 (MARGARET WRIGHT)
157-4467 [REDACTED]
100-68293 [REDACTED]

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

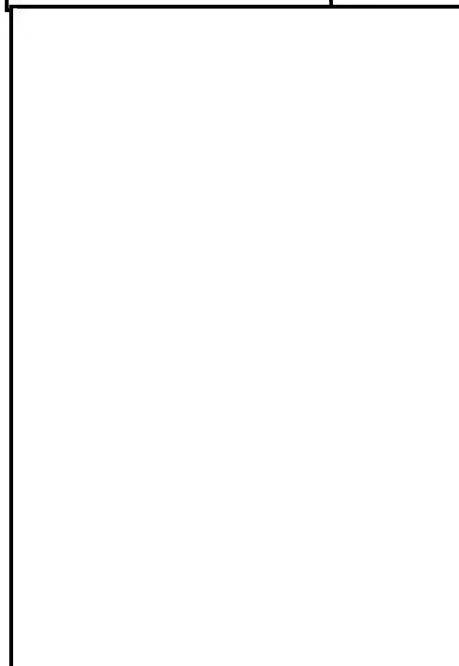
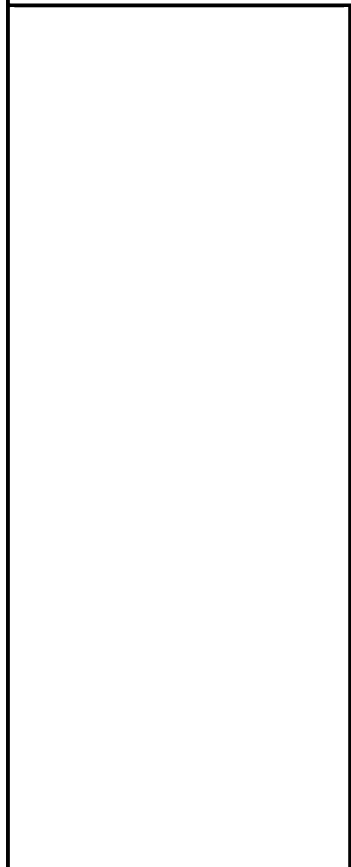
All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

LA 100-67274

INDEX:



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Addresses

Telephones

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CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71639)

DATE: 11/10/69

FROM: SA FRANCIS G. KAHL

SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW COMMITTEE
IS - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 ~~DET/KAH~~
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-10-89

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	mtg Selective Service Law Committee 10/9/69	10/27/69	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

CC:

100-68102 (WILLIAM SMITH)
100-51780 (SANFORD CARTER)
100-26091 (FRANK PESTANA)(SI)
100-33411 [REDACTED]
100-55602 (HIGH MANES)(SI)
100-72138 [REDACTED]
100-72092 [REDACTED]
100-26520 (SEYMOUR MANDEL)(SI)
100-42644 (IRVING ROSENFELD)(RI-A)
100-52479 [REDACTED]
100-68930 [REDACTED]
105-9759 [REDACTED]
100-70413 [REDACTED]
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-NEW [REDACTED]
100-66848 [REDACTED]
100-66830 [REDACTED]
100-68672 [REDACTED]

100-70413 [REDACTED]
25-67388 (SELECTIVE SERVICE CONTROL FILE)

(U) 42-0

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) classification
DATE 8/16/78

FGK/sal

(23) sal read by

FGK

CLASSIFIED BY 259
EXEMPT FROM GDS. CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/26/82
JJP/1006

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 10 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LA 100-71639

RECOMMENDATION:

Deserter Inquiry be submitted on [redacted] (~~C~~) (U)

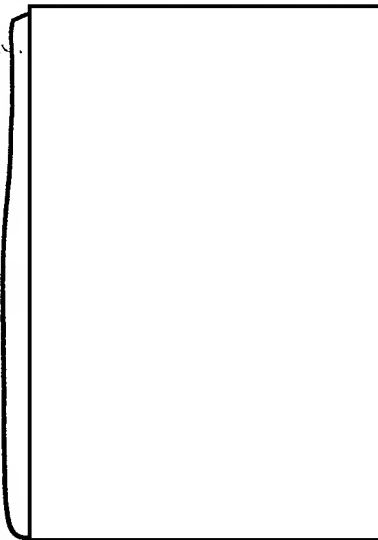
Recommend 100-NEW on [redacted] and letterhead memorandum to United States Army. (~~C~~) (U) b6 b7c

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. (~~C~~) (U)

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



(~~C~~) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

October 19, 1969
Los Angeles, California

October 9, 1969 (Thursday)

b6
b7c

[redacted]
Los Angeles, California
Selective Service Law Committee (SSLC)
Meeting.

About 40 people were observed at the meeting:

William Smith
Sanford Carter
Frank Pestana
Jean Kidwell
Anthony Leitner
Allen Lenard
Hugh Manes
Earl Reese
Bob Laughlin
Jack Willis
Alvin Michaelson
Peter Marx
Dan Lund
Mike Somers
Alan Saltzman
Seymour Mandel
Irving Rosenfeld
Philip Hoffman
Joel Kreiner
Max Keller
John Stephens
Jim Griffin
Ron Merlino
Shirley Nelson
Bob Harris
Mike Howard
Wayne Dryden

William Smith conducted the meeting. Smith said he will obtain a transcript of the testimony of the executive secretary of the Pasadena draft board in U.S. v. Daniel. Her testimony will be used in subsequent selective service cases to impeach witnesses from local boards.

It was announced by the attorney who was assigned the case of a man named [redacted] that he had not yet been

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
located. He said [] is still in the mountains (location not further identified), presumably in hiding.

Attorney [] was assigned the defense of [] whom Smith said also uses the name [] was also assigned the case of [] a Navy AWOL. [] was advised that [] could be contacted "c/o the Plaza Hotel," but [] is not staying at the hotel. A message should be left there for him.

b6
b7C

[] at Cal-State Dominguez, came to the meeting. He requested legal assistance for his problems with the State of California. [] said he had been told by the State (or State College) that lay counselors are not entitled to counsel. They also vetoed the student association budget for his service. Attorneys [] and [] volunteered to assist [] with this matter.

[] said he wants to rent the Rapid Transit District owned building which is located across the street from the L.A. Induction Center. He is having some difficulty in renting the building. He wants to use it for anti-draft work.

~~(U)~~

Smith announced that a National Conference on Military Law will be held in Washington, on November 13 and 14. It will be sponsored by the ACLU. Among those who plan to speak will be Attorney [] (from Washington), Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, and []

It was announced that there were articles on Bill Smith's draft work in both the New York Times and Time magazine, probably within the previous week.

Bill Smith said the physicians pay [] for the lawyers and physicians, \$200. per month. This Committee agreed that the lawyers would pay her a similar amount. However, few lawyers are paying the subscription fee of \$10. per month for her services.

[] introduced [] said he is a bar candidate and a major in the reserves. [] discussed military regulations.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Frank Pestana reported on the physician who wrote a good report for his client, but wrote a derogatory remark concerning the man's sincerity on the report. The client was not aware of this until he accidentally saw the report while he was in the Induction Center. Pestana refused to name the physician. He said that among the doctors used by this group, there is only one in this group (specialty). They agreed that this matter should be discussed at a private meeting.

The following persons were observed in the house, but did not attend the meeting:

Lee Pestana
Lyn Pestana
Beth Sullivan
Joan Anderson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

12 Sec. E—Sun., Nov. 2, 1969 — Los Angeles Times



FUND-RAISING DRIVE—Mrs. George Slaff, left, Dr. Irving Lichtenstein, cochairman, and Mrs. Dean Martin, hostess, enjoy benefit which raised \$200,000 for Roger Baldwin Foundation of American Civil Liberties Union. Dr. Lichtenstein collected \$1,000 bet by wearing no necktie, gave it to fund.

Times photo

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Sec. E.

PAGE 12

Los Angeles

Times

Date:

11-2-69

Edition:

HOME

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-3267-3486

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 22 1970	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	
L. WARREN / RFW	

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71639)
FROM: SA FRANCIS G. KAHL
SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW COMMITTEE
IS - C

DATE: 1/5/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 VRT/CH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-5-90

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
--------	----------	----------	-------	----------

[REDACTED]	Mtg. of SS Law Com., 11/20/69.	12/11/69	Writer	[REDACTED]
------------	--------------------------------------	----------	--------	------------

b7D

Informant's report has been Xeroxed and is attached.

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

A previous recommendation was made to open a 100-dead file on [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

CC: [REDACTED] b7D

1 - NEW YORK (RM)

100-

100-68102 (BILL SMITH)
100-70862 [REDACTED]
100-26091 (FRANK PESTANA)
100-33411 [REDACTED]
100-51780 (SANFORD CARTER)
100-73855 [REDACTED]
100-64074 [REDACTED]
100-68930 [REDACTED]
100-74199 [REDACTED]
100-42644 (IRVING ROSENFELD) (RI-A)
100-25164 (LEON GOLDIN)
100-DEAD [REDACTED]
100-32199 (UCLA)
100-62086 [REDACTED]
100-55602 (HUGH MANES)
100-61365 [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

100-20876 [REDACTED]
100-74253 (DEM-NOV)
100-61745 (WSP)
100-69130 [REDACTED]
100-62475 [REDACTED]
100-73780 [REDACTED]
100-3267 (ACLU)

b6
b7C

FGK/lav
(26)

Read by F.G.K.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
(S) (S) OF
(S) (S) OF
DATE 8/16/78

100-3267-3487

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 5 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

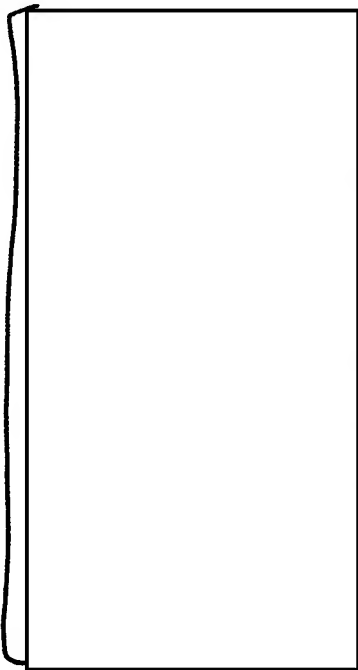
CLASSIFIED BY 1257
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/26/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LA 100-71639

INDEX:



~~(S)~~ (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

December 6, 1969
Los Angeles, California

November 20, 1969 (Thursday)

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Los Angeles, California
Selective Service Law Committee
Meeting.

About 23 - 25 persons were observed at the meeting:

Bill Smith
Carol Smith
Frank Pestana
Jean Kidwell
Sanford Carter
Dick Solomon
Harry Bortin
Shirley Nelson
Alan Saltzman
Irving Rosenfeld
Leon Goldin
Martha Goldin
Joel Kreiner
Philip Hoffman
Terry Moshenko
Carol Freis
Barry Nakell
Man believed to be Ronald Hughes
Max Keller
Allen Lenard
Earl Reese

Bill Smith conducted the meeting. Smith announced that a panel on military law will be held at UCLA, December 20 and 21. [redacted] Hugh Manes, and several out of town lawyers will be on the panel. A military counseling manual will be written [redacted] The printing will cost between \$700. - \$800. The SSLC voted to make a grant from military panel funds to pay the costs.

Smith announced that on December 6, in the Fack Hotel, Chicago, a panel on selective service law will be held. Among those on the panel will be [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] (ph.).

b6
b7C

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Bill Smith announced that deserters can now be admitted to landed immigrant status in Canada.

Bill Smith announced that he and [redacted] met with [redacted] (ph.), [redacted] and [redacted] (ph.), from the Federal Indigent Panel and discussed with them the possibility of the recognition of this panel (SSLC) as a part of the Indigent Panel. They did not favor the SSLC as part of the Indigent Panel, Smith said.

[redacted] announced that he planned to hold a fund-raising cocktail party, honoring Attorney [redacted] at his house, on Saturday, November 22, at [redacted]

Frank Pestana said that he and his wife had been in the San Francisco moratorium march, on November 15.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW COMMITTEE.
NOVEMBER 20, 1969.

1. Bill Smith reminded the lawyers that those doing free counseling must refer men to the Medical Coordinator through a draft counselor, unless they are on the medical subscription list.
2. [] discussed the case of [] found guilty by Judge Carr. [] was sent an induction order before having a physical and being found eligible. [] discussed the man's right to have counsel during an interview with the board. The case is being appealed.
3. [] reported on the illegal composition of draft board #134, in Orange County. Board members were available in the area. Judge Ferguson found as a matter of law that the board was improperly constituted. The case is being appealed by the Government.
4. A panel on military law will be held at UCLA, December 20 and 21. [] Hugh Hanes, and several out of town lawyers will be on the panel. A military counseling manual will be written by [] The printing will cost between \$700. - \$800. The Selective Service Law Committee voted to make a grant from Military panel funds to pay the costs. b6 b7C
5. [] reported on postponements of induction. When an induction is postponed for more than 60 days, the board must give a reason.. If a criminal matter is pending, a man is disqualified for military service.
6. [] reported that by citing U.S. v. Weller he was permitted to represent his client before local board #95, in Westwood.
7. Irving Rosenfeld reported that he was not allowed to accompany his client in an interview before another board.
8. [] announced that he has been retained by Women Strike for Peace for a class action involving a student and other interested parties. The selective service system is supposed to supply to the public high schools information concerning men's rights under the selective service law. Named as defendants in the suit are the Long Beach Selective Service board, the Long Beach Unified School District, the State Board of Education, and the L.A. County School Board.
9. Bill Smith announced that he spoke at Fairfax High School today and he will speak at Pacific Palisades High School, in March.

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b7C

(U) (C)
(U)

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b7C

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10. New cases assigned at this meeting:

Attorney Irving Rosenfeld - [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

Attorney Irving Rosenfeld - [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

Attorney [redacted]

b6

b7C

b6

b7C

11. Bill Smith announced that he and [redacted] met with members of the Federal Indigent Panel to discuss the recognition of this panel as a part of the Indigent Panel. Their decision was not favorable to this panel. (U)
12. The Committee voted to reimburse [redacted] for his expenses in the case of Davis v. Hershey, the eight graduate students whose case is now on appeal. On December 2, the Court of Appeals granted a temporary stay of induction for all eight students. (U) (C)
13. The brief of U.S. v. Good known as the Presidio mutiny trial, is now available from [redacted] Esq., San Francisco. (U)
14. Bill Smith read a letter from [redacted] in San Diego, who wants tape recordings of these meetings. Frank Pestana will begin taping at the next meeting. This Committee will pay him for the tapes.
15. Lawyers from the ACLU, in New York City, appeared before a Senate committee investigation possible changes in selective service law. Bill Smith will write to the Senate committee to ask permission to speak on various proposed reforms in the law.
16. Correction: Item # 16 in the minutes of the October 30, 1969, meeting contained an error. The case reported by [redacted] resulted in a victory.
17. The next meeting of this Committee will be held on Thursday, December 11, at the home of Frank Pestana, 7279 Mulholland Drive.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-DEAD)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DATE: 1/5/70

FROM : SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

SUBJECT: VALLEY EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Mtg. of VEC 12/2/69.	12/5/69	Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

b7D

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX: VAN NUYS JR. HIGH SCHOOL

DECLASSIFIED BY 367 JRT/cff
ON 7-5-82
Approval # 9-017

GRANADA HILLS HIGH SCHOOL

STEERING COMMITTEE

VALLEY STUDENT UNION

b6
b7C

CC: [REDACTED] b7D

100-72490 (REV. VAHAC MARDIROSIAN)
100-60683 (VALLEY STATE COLLEGE)
100-3267 (ACLU)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) 07
DATE 8/16/78
(U)

RHC/mja
(5) mja Read by RHC

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/28/78

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-3267-3488
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 5 1970
FBI - LOS ANGELES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



IDF

12/3/69 \$930.

Jr.

VALLEY EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING - Van Nuys High School

12/2/69 200

Observed at location and

Reporting officer

X

X

MARDIROSIAN, Vahac Rev. (IDF)

Resume:on panel, advocated "Action Now" left-liberal statements.

BYROM, Jack Dr. (IDF)

Resume:ran movie and coordinated evenings events.

JOHNSTONE, James (NIF) Head of secondary Education unit at Valley State College

Resume:on panel, conservative statements.

BENVAT, William (Bill) (NIF) - Granada Hills High - counselor

Resume:on panel, agreed with movie, "schools are bad"..left statements.

FINK, Diane (IDF) - V.E.C. Steering Committee

Resume: ..co-ordinated evenings events and collected money at the front door.

ZIVI, Irene (IDF)

Resume:observed in audience and active in helping at front table throughout evening.

On 12/2/69 at 2000 hrs. approximately 850-900 persons gathered at Van Nuys Jr High for the purpose of attending a V.E.C. meeting and showing of the film "The High School". The film showing lasted one hour, a panel discussion including an audience answer and questioning period followed.

The panel members included Rev. Mardirosian, James Johnstone, William Benvat and a unidentified high school student named "Howard". The only panel member who showed a rather conservative approach to the film was Johnstone. The rest of the panel thought the movie was really great and that it only

2 1.89

typifies a few of the many problems encountered by the student. All panel members agreed changes have to be made, however, Benvat, Howard and Mardirosian wanted the changes now.

An admission fee of \$1.00 per person was collected at the front door.

20% in attendance were students and have been observed by reporting officer at high school and Jr. high coalition meetings and protests.

Hand out material included "Students bill of Rights", "VEC Council position on student rights" and "An outline of students rights by Valley Student Union".

The VEC also in writing recommends for further reading in this field: Academic freedom in secondary schools published by ACLU, and the Bill of Rights published by the Constitutional Rights Foundation.

The VEC commended the Valley Student Union and an informal group of student body presidents from L.A. City Schools.

cc: FBI, LASO

Name:

Date:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-1618)

DATE: 1/9/70

FROM : SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	BPP press conference 12/9/69 b7D b7E	12/19/69	Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

1 - ATLANTA (REGISTERED)
(SCLC)

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D

157-3434 [REDACTED]
100-67803 [REDACTED]
100-5504 (NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)
157-2325 [REDACTED]
157-3430 [REDACTED]
157-3394 [REDACTED]
157-2549 (OPERATION BREADBASKET)
100-3267 (ACLU)
157-2262 (BLACK STUDENTS ALLIANCE)
157-2220 (STOCKPILING OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION)

b6
b7C

100-3267-3489

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 9 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

RHC/sal
(13) sal

read by *RHC*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/27/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



12-10-69 1000

BPP PRESS CONFERENCE

1810 E. 103rd St., L.A.

12-9-69 1400

Press Conference held by Joan Kelly, Asst. Communications Secty., Black Panther Party Central Staff, relative to the LAPD raids on 12-8-69.

Reporting Officers

xx

xx

HOUGHTON, Warren IDF
NIGHTINGALE, Billy IDF

Resume: Subj attended BPP Press Conference on 12-9-69 at speakers table with Joan Kelly, Spokesman.

SYKES, Leo NIF

Resume: Subj attended BPP Press Conference on 12-9-69, sat at speakers table and complained that police caused excessive damage to his pool hall next to BPP Central Ave. headquarters during raid on 12-8-69.

ALEXANDER, Kendra IDF
DAVIS, Angela

Resume: Subj observed in attendance at BPP Press Conference held on 12-9-69 re: police raids on 12-8-69.

L.A. Branch BPP, Southern Calif. Chapter, demands immediate end to police brutality and murder in black community.

Series of pre-dawn raids planned and coordinated by Atty Gen'l John Mitchell and J. Edgar Hoover in collusion with Metro squad, LAPD and Nat'l Guard of State of California against Panther homes, Community Centers and offices. They had no regard for women and children present and a sister in the Central Office had a miscarriage. Another sister was shot in both legs. People at the Tuore Community Center (1100 1/2 Exposition Blvd) were brutally beaten and tear gassed and as they were being evacuated, they were thrown down the steps and over the banisters into the front yard. People in the neighborhood were treated in the same antagonistic and brutal manner.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Five hundred of Yorty's militia, the Nat'l Guard, tanks on stand-by, hand grenades, tear gas and dynamite could not penetrate the people's office. This fascist repression is an extension of the Imperialist aggression abroad. An extension of the oppression being suffered by the Vietnamese people. The same kind of weapons are used in Vietnam that were used on the black community and the BPP homes and headquarters yesterday. That's why we relate to this oppression by saying that Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale are prisoners of war. The Vietnamese recognize this and are cooperating in the negotiations for a prisoner exchange. Information about this has been suppressed by direct orders from Gov'tl agencies and specifically Richard Nixon. This oppression is part of a National planned attack on the leadership of the Black Panther Party.

We have a right to defend ourselves in our homes, offices, and community centers according to the jive Constitution. The Pig Department is a force of foreign troops occupying the black community.

In summation, our only statement regarding what happened yesterday can be found in our motto, "We are not the advocates of war, we are the advocates of the abolition of war". In order to stop war we must make war, in order to get rid of the guns we must pick up the guns. These attacks were not provoked by the party, we did not invite this confrontation. We can only say All Power To The People.

We have reports from the people in the community in back of our office that the Pigs took weapons into our office. We had legal weapons only and it is our legal right under the Constitution. To my knowledge there were no machine guns or sawed-off shotguns in that home. However, it is absurd that the Pigs report that the officers were injured within our offices.

Joan Kelly, Elaine Brown, and Mr. Pennewell are Central staff, state level, that are still on the street and there probably will be attempts to railroad us too and eliminate all the leadership. There were three central staff members arrested of the five or six.

Joan Kelly denied knowledge of any illegal weapons but reiterated the statement that neighbors saw the police taking guns in the back door and if there was illegal weapons, they (police) must have brought them in. Kelly denied knowledge of homemade grenades used against the police.

The surrender was prompted by objective reality and they had done all they could to defend themselves. They felt that since the media would be there it would be safe to surrender. The BPP expects more harassment from the police. They (police) will always attempt to trump-up charges and create their own evidence and bring it into an office or home and allege that it was in your home.

Kelly stated a white photographer who attempted to get into the area was beaten but could not identify him. Regarding the police harassment, we filed a Federal lawsuit with affidavits during the last three weeks and will now step this up faster. We received cooperation from the National Lawyers Guild prior to this and now have commitments from the ACLU, NAACP, Legal Defense and getting lawyers for all the Panthers that were busted. We are trying to get doctors to see prisoners who claim they were beaten because they (police) claim ~~only~~ three were injured. Many organizations, including the Urban League, the SCLC, Operation Breadbasket, the ACLU, Neighborhood Legal Services are moving to help us get back on our feet by keeping the breakfasts going and open our clinics. They are also helping us get Panthers back on the street so the programs can continue at an even faster rate.

Regarding making a fight of it with the police yesterday, we set a clear example to the masses of people relating to the principles of protecting your home and community, of trying to move together to determine your own destiny, and letting the foreign troops that occupy this community know they cannot do this any longer, we were protecting our lives and our property. We were fired upon and we had to defend ourselves--the police fired first. They (police) came in with a battering ram and then started firing grenades and tear gas and shooting.

A very slipshod and hastily concocted search warrant was created and our lawyer Luke McKissick says it was one of the worst pieces of legal work he's ever seen done, obviously just a justification for what they did. The warrants were not presented in the proper manner. Why would someone come to your home at 5:30 in the morning with tanks, dynamite, tear gas, M14's, M16's, to present a search warrant?

We will be back in business at the Central Ave. location, serving the people, as soon as possible and we will continue to protect ourselves. On Friday, November 28 the police surrounded our office and we thought they were going to raid us then so we called the media and our lawyers and then they (police) left. Also on November 12 the police attempted to provoke an incident by trying to arrest a brother selling papers on the sidewalk.

Introduced some of the people with her: Warren Houghton IDF,
Rep. of Black Students Alliance; Billy Nightingale, IDF; Mr.
Leo Sykes NIF, owner of the poolhall next door.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015
F42M28K35

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71566)

DATE: 1/14/70

FROM : SA FRANCIS G. KAHL

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE
OF BILL OF RIGHTS (LACDBR)
IS - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 7-14-82

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
	Staff mtg. 12/29/69 of LACDBR 12/8/69.		Writer	

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached.

b7D

1 - CHICAGO (REGISTERED)
1 - 100- (ACCLU)

CC:

100-23660 (ROSE CHERNIN) (SI)
100-31358
100-34107
100-36484 (BLANCHE FRADKIN) (SI)
100-47049
100-68930
100-64507
100-36871 (NATHAN SHAPIRO) (SI)
100-33929
100-31882 (FRED FIRESTONE) (SI)
100-30349 (JUAN OCHOA) (RI-B)
100-30939
100-26103
100-66310 (MOLLY METZGER)
100-51196 (ANNA FELDMAN) (RI-B)
157-1618 (BPP)
100-33411
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-30439 (BILL TAYLOR) (SI)
100-54669
100-46044 (JOE ROBERTS) (SI)

7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 urt/ctb
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-14-90

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b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 8/16/78

100-3267-3490

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 14 1970
FBI - LOS ANGELES

FGK/lmd
(24) lmd

Read by F.G.K.

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7/26/82
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LA 100-71566

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. ~~(S)~~ (U)

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

[REDACTED] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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b7C

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

December 16, 1969
Los Angeles, California

December 8, 1969 (Monday)

[redacted]
Los Angeles, California
Los Angeles Committee for Defense of
the Bill of Rights (LACDBR),
Staff meeting.

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b7C

About 19 people were observed at the meeting:

Rose Chernin
John Uhrin
David Fradkin
Blanche Fradkin
Anya Pollack
Shirley Nelson
Jim Berland
Nathan Shapiro
Abe Bernstein
Fred Firestone
Joe Sosa
Jose Bastida
Juan Ochoa
Aaron Grosberg
Clara James
Molly Metzger
Anna Feldman - 1387 S. Orange Drive
Woman believed to be Gita Galinsky

(U)

~~(C)~~

(U)

Rose Chernin conducted the meeting. She told the staff her version of what happened when the police went to the Black Panther Party (BPP) office. She said the white community must be informed of what really happened and they must protest. She said it was a fascist attack. She compared it to Germany, under Hitler. Chernin said [redacted] had the money ready to bail the Panthers. She said three attorneys were working on the case, including [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] telephoned the ACLU office in Chicago to check on allegations concerning the police actions against the Panthers there.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

(U)

Bill Taylor came to the office and conferred briefly with Rose Chernin, but he did not attend the meeting. (C) (U)

[redacted] was in the office, but did not attend the meeting. (C) (U)

Joe Roberts came to the office, but did not attend the meeting. (C) (U)

b6
b7C

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-1763)

DATE: 1/15/70

FROM: SA FRANK L. BELSANTE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	SCDCP, en- larged Mtg. of the District Board, SCDCP, 12/16/69.	12/24/69 b6 b7C	Writer	[REDACTED] b7D

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached: (C) (U)

1 - NEW YORK (REGISTERED)

100- [REDACTED] (C) (U)

7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 UPT/SH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-15-90 (U)

CC: [REDACTED] b7D

100-39704 (SAM KUSHNER) (SI)
100-40441 (FLO KUSHNER) (SI)
100-74122 (LOU DISKIN) (SI)
157-1618 (BPP)
100-23933 (MEMBERSHIP)
100-23334 [REDACTED] (C) (U)
100-64507 [REDACTED]
100-32975 (BOB KLONSKY) (SI)
100-23488 (FUNDS)
100-30439 (BILL TAYLOR) (SI)
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-56057 (FRANKLIN ALEXANDER) (SI)
100-67803 (KENDRA ALEXANDER) (SI)
157-2325 [REDACTED]
100-58627 [REDACTED] (C) (U)
100-68654 (PAC)
100-58626 [REDACTED]
100-24502 [REDACTED]
100-50096 [REDACTED]
100-4486 (BEN DOBBS) (SI)

100-36990 [REDACTED]
100-56592 [REDACTED]
100-22612 (ELSIE MONJAR) (SI) (U) (C)
100-27931 (SOPHIE SILVER) (SI)
100-26103 [REDACTED]
100-34642 [REDACTED]
100-56514 [REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 1/16/78
classification
100-3267-3491

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 5 1970
FBI - LOS ANGELES

FLB/mja
(30) mja

Read by

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPTED FROM GDS, CASE 1259
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/27/82
JAP/SP/6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LA 100-1763

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. ~~(C)~~ (U)

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Dec. 17, 1969

An enlarged meeting of the District Board, C.P., SCD, was held on Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1969, at 8 P.M., at the home of SAM and FLO KUSHNER, 3443 - 10th Ave., Los Angeles. The meeting was chaired by LOU DISKIN, who also gave the main report. There was a one point agenda: the police attack on the Black Panther headquarters recently.

DISKIN stated that 28 Panthers have been killed by the police, most of them during the last year and that the intent of this L.A. raid was to do murder. He compared the raids throughout the country to the "search and destroy" missions in Vietnam - legalization of lynch terror. He stated there was a crisis in American imperialism which is facing growing opposition to the Vietnam war; growing peace sentiment and organization in the military; and upsurge of nation liberation movements; rising militancy in the working class, etc. He commented on the growing unity in the black communities against police oppression and urged the following demands:

- 1) Organization of mass confrontations on police-community relations in minority areas.
- 2) Formation of a national investigation committee and its parallel in the community, avoiding the danger of a leftist approach.
- 3) Establishment of a center with full time Party functionary assigned in the black community.
- 4) Rapid organization of response in all sectors of the mass movement with the Peace movement to take the lead.
- 5) Linking of the struggle around the Panthers to the G.E. strike.
- 6) Assistance to the Panthers: food for the free breakfast program and clinic program; aid at their headquarters; a C.P. statement of support.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) 3

7) A C.P. General membership meeting on the issue or area meetings in all sections.

8) Issuing of a new edition [] book WE CHARGE GENOCIDE.

At the completion of his report, the floor was opened for discussion:

b6
b7C

[] again spoke on automation with nobody quite able to understand what that had to do with the Panthers.

[] made a rambling speech proposing that the Peace Action Council do a mass mailing of 15,000 to raise funds for the Panthers.

BOB KLONSKY spoke on the decision of the Khartoum meeting of the World Peace Council, just concluded, which set Feb. 14 as an international day of protest against U.S. oppression of national minorities, especially the Panthers.

[] spoke on the Jernigan case.

BILL TAYLOR spoke about the ACLU and decried the "business as usual" approach of the Jewish segments of the C.P. to the Panther crisis.

[] compared the attacks on the panthers and the war in Vietnam as the "two wars in which the U.S. is involved".

During the discussion, DISKIN made repeated efforts to get FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, [] to take part in the discussion. All refused.

[] was critical of the slowness of the C.P. to respond to appeals for protection of the P.A.C. offices in November.

[] raised questions about the labor movement response.

[] reported on efforts to move labor in defense of the Panthers.

FRANKIN ALEXANDER finally took the floor and said briefly he didn't see any point in the meeting - the C.P. whites just wouldn't move.

[] turned to FRANKLIN ALEXANDER and [] and b6
demanded "What do you want from us - just tell us". FRANKLIN ALEXANDER b7C
then stormed out of the room and was only recalled by the urgent pleas
of DISKIN and [] A wrangle then ensued about the "racism" in
the Party, after some of which, DISKIN cut off discussion and made the
following proposals:

1) To set up a District Emergency Committee to plan area meetings
composed of: BILL TAYLOR, LOU DISKIN, [] FRANKLIN
ALEXANDER. [] proposed that IDA (LNU - black woman from the
Valley) be added. This was agreed to. (c)

2) That the comrades in Che Lemumba club write an article for the
POLITICAL AFFAIRS on their work with the Panthers. (U)

3) That the Peace Movement take the lead in the fight.

4) That the comrades active in the Bradley campaign pressure him
to react to the Panther raids.

6) That all areas turn in name of "V.I.P.'S" to which press
releases urging pressure around the Panther raid can be sent.

The meeting then adjourned, at 11:35 P.M. Present were the
following:

LOU DISKIN

"PAT" PATTERSON

BILL TAYLOR

SOL MONROY

ELSIE MONJAR

SOPHIE SILVER

BOB KLONSKY

IDA (LNU)

DISTRICT BOARD, C.P., SCD, Tues., Dec. 16, 1969 (4)

VELMA NEAL

MARQUE NEAL

KINDRA ALEXANDER

FRANKLIN ALEXANDER

ANGELA DAVIS

CLARA JAMES

SHIRLEY KESSLER

JIM BERLAND

HOMER DAWSON

HARRY HUNT

SAM KUSHNER

FLO KUSHNER

PAUL GARDNER

CHARLENE BUTLER

(C) (U)

(U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71639)

FROM : SA FRANCIS G. KAHL

SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW COMMITTEE
IS - C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015
E42M26K35

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
DATE: 12/9/69

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~ (U)

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[redacted]	Minutes of SSLC mtg. 10/8/69.	11/18/69	Writer	[redacted]

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached. (U) (C)

1 - SAN FRANCISCO (REGISTERED)

100-

CC:

100-26091 (FRANK PESTANA) (SI)
100-66375 (BILL SMITH) (RI-A)
100-62086 [redacted]
100-74665 [redacted]
100-3267 (ACLU)

FGK/lmd
(8) lmd

Read by F.G.K.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 VRT/CH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-9-89 (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (C) OF 100-3267-3492
DATE 8/16/78

100-3267-3492

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
DEC 9 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXTACT FROM 100-3267-3492
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/27/78
JSP/KPS



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

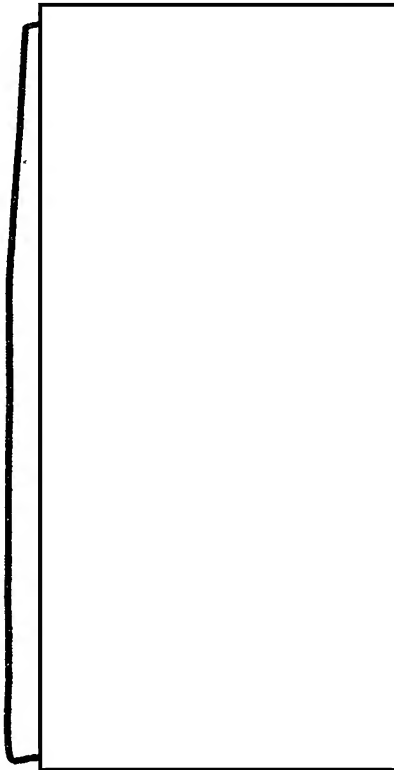
LA 100-71639

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. ~~(S)~~ (U)

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



b6
b7C

~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015

MARGOLIS AND McTERNAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
3175 WEST SIXTH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90005
DUNKIRK 5-6111

October 27, 1969

HARBOR OFFICE
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
GEORGE E. SHIBLEY
239 AVALON BLVD.
WILMINGTON
775.3307
TERMINAL 5-6644

BEN MARGOLIS
JOHN T. McTERNAN
SOL SCOPE
WILLIAM G. SMITH
NEIL M. HERRING
HERBERT MARCH
BRUCE M. POLICHAR
HOWARD D. SACKS
BARRY NAKELL
JAMES L. LARSON

OF COUNSEL:
ROBERT D. KATZ
WILLIAM B. MURRISH

Dear Colleague:

The next meeting of the Los Angeles Selective Service Law Panel will take place on Thursday, October 30, 1969, at 7:30 PM at the home of Frank Pestana, 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, California.

I will lead a discussion concerning the amended Selective Service Act reported out of committee in the House of Representatives during the past two weeks. We will also continue a discussion concerning the residences of Draft Board members in the Southern California area.

Following the meeting on October 30th, the next meeting of the Panel will be on Thursday, November 20th, 1969, at 7:30 PM, at Frank Pestana's home. Please mark both dates on your calendar and plan to attend.

Very truly yours,

William G. Smith
WILLIAM G. SMITH

WGS:dm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW COMMITTEE, OCTOBER 8, 1969.

1. Bill Smith opened the meeting. He announced the following new material which is available for lawyers doing selective service work.
 - (1) Military Law Review. Department of the Army. Available from the Government Printing Office. Subscription.
 - (2) Selected reprints from above. Vol. 1-10. (1-s(C) suit).
 - (3) Brief of Davis v. Hershey. Ninth Circuit.
 - (4) Brief of U.S. v. DeMarco. Decision of Judge Zirpoli, U.S. Dist. Court for Northern Dist. of Calif. 42377. Board members must live in the areas they serve. Available from [redacted] San Francisco. b6 b7C
 - (5) Brief of U.S. v. Beltram, 42330, Judge Peckham, San Francisco. Same as in DeMarco case.
 - (6) Copy of Gutknecht v. U.S. Available from [redacted] UCLA Law School.
 - (7) Transcript of testimony of executive secretary of the Pasadena Selective Service Board in U.S. v. Daniel, Judge Ferguson. Available in the future from B, Smith. Prosecution of draft board clerk for selling physical exemptions. (U) (C)
2. [redacted] reported on the Santos case, involving the deferment for fatherhood of an illegitimate child and order of call. [redacted] was acquitted. (U) (C)
3. [redacted] announced that the Beacon Secretarial Service, 14912 Burbank Blvd, North Hollywood, makes copies of files for 8¢ per page. In addition to this, there is a charge of \$5. per hour to the selective service board to take the file to the office.
4. [redacted] reported on two cases which he defended for this Committee. The Shippy case was sent back to the board to process the c.o. claim. [redacted] entered service.
5. The list of medical doctors is now ready to mail to those attorneys who have already paid their subscription fees for the services of the Medical Coordinator. The Medical Coordinator is paid \$200. per month by the physicians, and it was agreed that the lawyers should match this amount. To date, few members of this Committee have paid.
6. [redacted] and his associate, [redacted] a bar candidate, spoke on the new army regulations.
7. [redacted] reported on the army reservist who is a full-time theology student in Scientology. The reservist was granted a discharge.
8. Bill Smith announced that the ACLU in New York City is challenging the constitutionality of the draft law in U.S. v. Zimmerman, Southern Dist. Court for New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

9. New cases assigned at this meeting:

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

The panel declined to take the case of [REDACTED] because he has his own counsel.

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

Attorney [REDACTED]

b6

b7C

(U) (C)

10. Bill Smith discussed the case of U.S. v. Weller, U.S. Court for the Northern Dist. of Calif., 42614. Judge Peckham found the defendant not guilty because he was denied counsel in a hearing before the local board.

(U) (C)

11. [REDACTED] reported on the Yates v. U.S., 407, Fed 2nd, 50, a case involving denial of order of call. On rehearing, the Court used valuable language relating to having the jury decide whether the order of call had been violated.

12. [REDACTED] at Cal-State Dominguez, came to the meeting. He said the State is trying to prevent his counseling program from being financed. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] will assist [REDACTED] in trying to maintain the service.

13. Bill Smith announced that he has copies of Judge Peckham's decision of the case of U.S. v. Weller.

14. The next meeting of this Committee will be held on Thursday, October 30, at 7:30 p.m., at the home of Frank Pestana, 7279 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles,

b6

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015
F42M28K35

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-62352)

DATE: 12/24/69

FROM : SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT: ~~7C~~ (U) EASTERN AREA COORDINATING COUNCIL
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	[11/19/69]	11/26/69	Writer	[REDACTED]
			b7D	(U)

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached. (C)

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. (C) (U)

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

CC: [REDACTED]

100-24729
100-33712
100-22742
100-26147
100-50096
100-22531
100-56591
100-23488 (FUNDS)
100-4663 (BEN DOBBS) (SI)
100-33054
100-58679
157-2325
100-23488 (FUNDS)
100-3267 (ACLU)

(U) 7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 VR/HCH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-24-89

(U) APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF ~~classification~~
DATE 8/16/78

b6
b7C

100-3267-3493
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED ~~filed~~ ~~filed~~
DEC 24 1969
FBI - LOS ANGELES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RHC/lmd
(16) lmd

Read by RHC

CLASSIFIED BY 1259/
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 1/29/98

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

b7D

(U)

DATE/TIME: November 19, 1969 2030-2230 Hrs.

LOCATION: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

ACTIVITY: Meeting of EAST L.A. - MONTEBELLO CLUB

SPONSOR: COMMUNIST PARTY

PRESENT: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

The meeting was opened by [REDACTED] announced that she had not collected dues for the solidarity month. These months are August and September. Everyone is supposed to pay double dues on those months to help offset the costs of the struggle in the South. It had been brought to her attention that she had not collected for these months. There was then a collection of dues from each member according to his wages and these were turned over to [REDACTED] then related that [REDACTED] should no longer turn the dues in to Ben DOBBS, as a new woman had been assigned to collect the dues. [REDACTED] stated he would give [REDACTED] the name of this new woman. (U)

The next point on the agenda was the question of a joint meeting between the Mexican Commission, [REDACTED] club and the EAST LOS ANGELES - [REDACTED] club on December 4 to discuss the elections. This meeting will be held at the home of [REDACTED] It was then moved, seconded and carried that [REDACTED] be responsible for setting up this joint meeting.

Next on the agenda was the question of a forum which was going to deal with Latin America. This will be held at the home of [REDACTED] on December 12, at [REDACTED]

The speaker will be [REDACTED] who will speak on Socialism and Latin America. [REDACTED] then related that she had gone to San Francisco. She gave a report on the question of the movement that was developing beyond the San Francisco march in which people were still being held together for a struggle that would be coming up in December. Her main concern was getting people to a November 20th meeting at Whittier College at 8:00 p.m. in which there will be a discussion of the [REDACTED] case. Also, on

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Source: [redacted]
11-19-69
Page two b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

December 5, 1969 at Whittier College the ACLU is having a discussion on impressive registration. This discussion is to be held in Arnold Hall which is right across from Whittier College.

[redacted] then discussed the question of how does the CP play a role in a bourgeoisie election and the whole question of the party not being swallowed up by a coalition in which it continually gets itself into. For example, during the peace march in San Francisco, although there was a continuancy of people marching under the CP banner, it was swallowed up by the coalition. There must be an independent way of advancing the more advanced issues that the CP is responsible for advancing. There must be a complete analysis made of the election, before the election and after the election. This analysis must answer the main question -- Was socialism advanced during this period of time? The party should not continually go from campaign to campaign working with candidates and not developing a socialist base in a community.

b6
b7C

The meeting was adjourned.

The next meeting will be December 4 at the home of [redacted]
[redacted]

11-25-69/cjb

cc: FBI

Name:
Date:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015
F42M28K35

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-41016)

DATE: 11/21/69

FROM : SA RICHARD J. RAYSA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS TO ABOLISH HOUSE
UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES (SCAHUAC)
IS - C

7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 URT/CH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-21-89

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[redacted]	Rpt. re info. learned at off. of SCAHUAC, 11/10/69.	11/13/69	Writer b7D	[redacted] (U)

(U) Informant's report has been Xeroxed and is attached. (C)

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the
above and could add nothing further. (C) (U)

All necessary action in connection with this memo
has been taken by the writer. b6 b7C

INDEX:

1 - CHICAGO (RM)
100-39500 [redacted] (C) (U)

CC:

100-16439 (FRANK WILKINSON) (SI)
100-68277 [redacted] (C) (U)
100-36540 (BETTY ROTTGER) (SI)
100-32199 (UCLA)
157-1618 (BPP)
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-64359 (DON KALISH) (SI)
100-74253 (DEMNOV)
100-71502 (LIBBY GOLDMAN) (C) (U)
100-61745 (WSP)
100-34639 (MARY CLARKE) (SI)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF [redacted]
DATE 8/16/78

CLASSIFIED BY 1059
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE 11/21/89

100-3267-3494

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 21 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

RJR/lav
(14)

Read by [signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Los Angeles, Cal. Nov.10, 1969 b6
b7C
b7D

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS TO ABOLISH HUAC/HISC

Nov.10, 1969 - [REDACTED]

Wilkinson informed [REDACTED] that an important meeting took place at UCLA on Saturday Nov.8, attended by many members of UCLA, members of "the Guild", and several congressmen from Washington. Also members of the Black Panther organization. The name [REDACTED] (ph) was mentioned several times, also Don Kalish. Officers of ACLU from the east coast as well as the west coast were present. (U) (C)

Betty Rottger spent the morning at home, making telephone calls to assemble people from So. California to attend the antiwar demonstration in San Francisco on Nov.15. b6
Buses will be available to transport the protestors to b7C
San Francisco and many churches have offered hospitality to provide quarters for members of the peace movement. Libby Goldman mentioned that the Women Strike for Peace organization were donating the service of a bus for the volunteers. ---

Mary Clarke of Women Strike for Peace visited Wilkinson in the office for a short period.

[REDACTED] who contributes generously to SCAHUAC came in the office to make a financial contribution to Wilkinson personally.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-3701)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DATE: 12/29/69

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7CSUBJECT: FOTP
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Info. re FOTP, 10/20/69.	12/5/69	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

2 - SAN FRANCISCO (REGISTERED)
 157-1203 (HUEY NEWTON)
 157-4324 (ELDRIDGE CLEAVER)

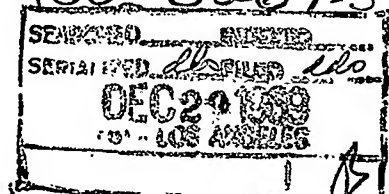
CC: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

100-73466 [REDACTED]
 100-67274 [REDACTED]
 100-68465 (BARBARA BRITTIN) (SI)
 157-4309 [REDACTED]
 157-4467 [REDACTED]
 100-59608 [REDACTED]
 157-4191 [REDACTED]
 157-4143 [REDACTED]
 100-21704 (MILT ZASLOW) (SI)
 100-67031 [REDACTED]
 100-70068 [REDACTED]
 157-3701 (FOP)
 157-1618 (BPP)
 100-67810 [REDACTED]
 100-3267 (ACLU)
 100-65877 [REDACTED]
 157-3842 [REDACTED]
 157-4369 [REDACTED]
 157-3430 [REDACTED]

157-3271 [REDACTED]
 100-56515 (BILL TAYLOR) (SI)
 100-74122 (LOU DISKIN)
 157-2325 [REDACTED]
 100-33411 [REDACTED]
 157-4242 [REDACTED]
 100-72121 [REDACTED]
 100-32975 (ROBERT KLONSKY) (SI)
 100-33973 (FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH)
 100-72092 [REDACTED]
 100-68137 [REDACTED]
 157-4472 [REDACTED]
 157-NEW [REDACTED]
 157-NEW [REDACTED]
 157-NEW [REDACTED]

RHR/mja

(45) MJA Read by MK

** Copies continued on page 2.

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
 EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 11/21/76

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 157-3701

100-64411 [REDACTED]
100-61749 [REDACTED]
100-74335 [REDACTED]
100-17375 (SWP)
157-2262 (BSA)
100-73827 (HAYMARKET)
100-68888 (SMC)
157-1870 (MASAI) (SI)
157-3867 [REDACTED]
100-68654 (PAC)

b6
b7C

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]
[redacted]
FOP SC meeting, 10/20/69

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] Any announcements, [redacted]

The defense committee is meeting tomorrow night at [redacted] This [redacted] b6
committee will cover any FOP that are in trouble and the whole content of [redacted] b7C
the movement, not just me. Things that are relevant to what is happening all
over the country. There will be new people, ad hoc people who can work.

[redacted] will be there. She knows the wife of my boss, Mrs. [redacted]
who has a left background, she has money and knows people with money.

[redacted] Newton-Cleaver leaflets etc. Will you call [redacted] -he said he would
give a coffee party. Do you have his new phone number?

BB-I do. Everybody does. Its not that new.

[redacted] The Battle of Algiers is available to us. BB, would you have [redacted]
contact [redacted] and arrange for it. I withdraw my suggestion for a Nov.
rally--let's take advantage of their huge anti-war activities.

[redacted] We should try to show it at the Los Felos theater where it was shown last
time.

[redacted] The guy is a right winger. He was in my P&F club and I don't trust him
at all. But he will do anything for a buck so if he thinks he can fill the
place, he'll do it.

[redacted] Somebody should go to San Francisco on the 15th.

[redacted] That is on the agenda.

[redacted] We shouldx also be selling records. Could the FOP order a large quantity?
BB-Who would we be doing it for? I mean, where would the money go?

[redacted] If we make enough money, the first contribution we make is to the BPP?

[redacted] Ha, ha. That's what its for!

BB-Back to [redacted] and the papers. We promised her we would take care of this first

[redacted] Its not much of a problem if GP takes care of it.

[redacted] Can't we give old papers away?

[redacted] Is anybody going to say anything about the Panther distribution officer?

[redacted] He's dead.

[redacted] Craig is handling papers now. [redacted] did you give that last FREEP interview
to [redacted]

[redacted] I don't know.

[redacted] He was here last Monday night and all I told him was about [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] If I did, it was right after the arrest. [redacted] is working with [redacted] to force
ACLU to bring a blanket case against the city as in Chicago.

[redacted] The Lawyers Guild is trying to do it. [redacted] is one of them.

[redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] were arrested at the Watts office when it
was raided.

[redacted] The only problem with the papers is that people don't pay for the papers
they take.

BB-That's the class leaders responsibility.

[redacted] Well, it isn't done. [redacted] and [redacted] owe me money. And last week, [redacted] said she
had only collected \$1.25 and she wasn't going to turn it in. This is a strange
attitude.

[redacted] record is out and this would make a very good Xmas present.

[redacted] What could we get the records for?

[redacted] Who could find out about this?

[redacted] I will.

BB-What's happening to this meeting? [redacted] return to the room after 15 min

[redacted] of Los Siete wanted to know if we would include their leaflet in our next
mailing. When will it be?

[redacted] After the 15th. The newspapers are coming again and they are making a new
subscription drive.

[redacted] I have an announcement. Our class decided to throw a party to get better
acquainted and raise money for the FOP and is inviting all FOP from all the

classes. Then other classes could do the same thing from time to time. []
about Sat. Nov. 1?

[] There is a party that nite in Malibu for the BPP.

BB-How about Holloween?

[] All right.

[] I have a bunch of liquor you can have. [] There isn't that much.

[] There is unless you drank it.

[] OK, then, about 8 at [] Take [] to []
right to [] a one-way.

[] The lawyers were impressed with the cohesiveness of the group.

[] Is [] back?

[] She will be at [] tomorrow nite. I met with Bill Taylor, head of the..

BB-Not any more. The new one arrived from Chicago. [] ah, with a []

[] Well, I tried to get him to arrange speaking engagements. Oh, []
is over the [] Anybody who makes \$15,000 a year...

[] Funeral arrangements for Turay have not been made. Class leaders should
call the office. FOP should be there.

[] Yes, this is political, although it doesn't make any difference to the nigs
I am dissatisfied and I have compiled a list of grips. Some people in
this group are not trusted and I am one of them-that bothers me. Until
tonight, fundraising had dried up and ennergies were being drained off in b6
defense. I wouldn't want to see this happen. Some people on the SC b7c

[] are not trusted yet those who do not trust other SC members allow a stupid
infiltration. Right now I will stay and try to work toward what I think
should be done.

[] Am I the only one who doesn't understand him? What is this you are saying
about indictments? Do you fear that being on the SC makes you more vulnerable
to arrest?

[] A mishandling of affairs brought about this entrapment.

[] He just doesn't have any confidence in the group.

[] Do you think that [] and [] did something to get themselves arrested?

[] and [] are getting subjective. The [] defense group is being set up
outside the FOP

[] Let's take note of what he has said and move on.

[] It is very wrong of him to lump these cases together.

[] You are assuming something has been done and you should assume nothing has
been done.

BB-[] ran it down the other night and nothing more need be said
about the cases now. You need to know what you need to know. Not everybody
needs to know everything.

[] Small group of people has been making decisions for everybody and other
people are bothered by this.

[] No unilateral decisions have been made since the procedure has been set
up.

[] Oh yes there were. Who made the decision to ask for pictures from the
self-defense class? Who made the decision to ask [] to another
meeting?

[] The pictures business was referred to the SC.

[] Not until after the members made a fuss. This example is pertinent because
was involved.

[] We asked for them because he did.

[] That's what I mean.

[] This criticism has been made by me as well but at this time it is not
constructive. If we do not want to support the BPP, then let us not sit
here.

[] Knowing this house is bugged bothers me. Why do we meet here?

BB-Of course we are all aware of this at all times.

[] We are not doing anything illegal.

[] Let's have a report from the 18th.

[] spoke for ISC. I gave a rebuttal. Klonsky spoke as an
ual for RYM II. How do we procede from here? We could have SWP
together because [] won't come with anybody else.

We want to give a better understanding of the various Marxist-Leninist
groups that exist, the best way is to have individual speakers come to each
class. More people would be reached that way. Oh, let's face it, I just want
to harrass the CP

[] I don't want to take class time for this. In class we should be getting
the theory that will enable us to take a position on these other groups.

[] Each class should have a party with 1 of these speakers.

[] These sussions shouldn't be closed to the public.

[] There should, however, be some political ~~xxxxxx~~ content to the
party.

BB-There is fundraising and getting to know each other.

[] I love this discussion. It will be my last one for several months. There
is no need for some ~~xxxxxx~~ repressive super-ego measures at the party--what
do political people always talk about? That's the political content. Now
you people continue with the jot and tiddle.

[] Planning so many activities insures that people will not ~~xx~~ have time
to participate in revolutionary action.

[] Your point is well taken but we have to have general membership meetings.

[] If there is something of real importanct to say to the members we should
mention it; otherwise, let's have a speaker since that is what happens anyhow.
For two meetings we planned to have a lecture on left-wing communism by []
and we couldn't because the meeting went on too long.

[] We have to have general membership meetings whether there is something
important or not or else we go back to the way we were before with the
membership feeling completely alienated. b6
b7c

[] Let's present these proposals to the membership. BB, will you do it?

[] Our house is available for meetings.

[] Next [] meeting 7:00 here at [] house. General membership meeting at 8:00.

BB and [] will present these to the membership.

BB-It would be nice to have a Panther speaker!

[] At the party! That will take care of the political content. At the meeting
let's have a short [] report and cut down the time.

[] What about having another conference-type meeting at the First Unitarian
Church?

BB-We should announce the agenda at the beginning of the meeting.

[] If I get the information about Grand Jury Intidments from [] we should
talk about this. We are being charged with being elitist and, since the threat
of more indictments, ~~xx~~ if we are to expect the FOP to go through something
like this....

[] It would be silly to go over this again.

[] Let's not go over this for a third time!

[] The security committee is now ready to begin its work.

BB-We met and rated people we know least about. The [] will be first. Before
we can proceed, we need the membership lists. It was also felt that it should
function as a membership committee for those who are not coming to class etc.
to be evaluated. [] do you have the list?

[] I have a couple class attendance lists but I gave the membership list to
at the first general membership meeting after we made it up and she never
returned it.

[] Yes, I did.

[] No, I haven't seen it since you were looking all over for it when I handed
it to RW to read to the membership. I was supposed to be membership secretary.

[] Now we have a membership committee instead of a membership secretary.
Membership lists and all files should be under the control of the membership
committee. A duplicate list should be kept in a safe deposit box.

BB-Or triplicate, depending on how many safe deposit boxes the committee has
access to. Some people were voted in that do no attend class. []

[] How are the investigations to be conducted?
[] We are going to meet, "invite" people to attend, question them then examine the answers amongst ourselves and determine if we want to investigate them.
[] In this group there are some people whose background is not known. We must find out about them so that we can say to the rest of the group that we are satisfied these people are all right.
BB-No, that as far as we can tell, these people are all right.
[] What about []
[] Neither he nor his wife have been in class for weeks and I do not consider them to be FOP.
[] They have been the best friends the BPP could have.
[] [] is destructive. I was at a brunch with him and there is no contribution coming from him.
[] I talked to [] but what can a wife say. We should talk to her and be very polite, about her husband's participation in the affairs of the FOP.
BB-It is liberal to talk to her. Handle it like we did [] and speak to him directly.
[] Maybe trying to develop a set of hard and fast membership rules causes more trouble and time than it saves. Maybe every questionable case should be handled on an individual basis.
[] Have an FOP auxiliary. b6
[] Let's refer it to the Membership Committee. b7c
[] I am very much against this. We hope to attract more people and this will antagonize people. We have an inflated ego about ourselves and are taking a position and forming policies...so what if a stranger does come to the meeting. We are really harming the BPP by excluding people from helping them.
[] What [] is saying is extremely liberal. It goes against the general membership.
[] Let the Committee decide.
[] Everybody keeps referring to this as some do-gooder group to help the BPP but it really isn't--it's a Marxist-Leninist group. We are developing cadres, for what I don't know, but that is what they are, what some people are. What if an agent does come in, if we don't keep him out, we have no way of protecting ourselves from a frame-up.
[] I do not suggest not to exclude agents but not to exclude people of a different political philosophy.
BB-How do you keep out people who you don't like. It could come to the point when attending Marxist-Leninist classes becomes a crime.
[] That is not the condition now. Let's stick to conditions as they are now.
[] [] is not a FOP. He practically denounced the BPP.
[] Is anything going to be done about people who are already in the group?
[] If you have names, you come to us with them. There is planning afoot for a protest rally for [] SWP planned it and it started out to be another SWP forum. Then they called Margaret Wright and asked xxx to use my house, so informally, I represent the FOP. There were two girls from BSA, and people from the Haymarket, & Student Mobilization. We plan to send a letter out to other organizations and key people inviting them to a Nov. 1 meeting at the Haymarket to plan it. Irv Sarnoff for example. We want [] to sign for the FOP.
[] It would be ridiculous at this time not to include representation of the BPP in the call. The BPP uses SWP material for [] and its supports [] - BPP has so many political prisoners--doesn't have to be equal but that must be mentioned.
[] It should be cleared with the BPP.
[] A SWP man was asked to leave the Central office this afternoon at the press conference, so it may not be all right with them. Our first loyalty is to BPP.
[] [] only takes on significance as a noticeable, visible repression of the state but what about all the Panthers that are being killed outside the court?
[] Any political prisoner should be defended but our role is to support the BPP. [] has been very good--he is a member of our group and he has not burdened us with his case.
BB-This is traditional--to lend you name and whatever organization you belong to. It doesn't mean anything--that's why it says "for identification only".

[] Don't get me wrong, I would like to do it, but after what happened today, if there should be any controversy, our loyalty is to the BPP.
 [] We should not be passive, but go and argue politically with the BPP.
 [] We can't support a group they reject.
 [] Our loyalty is to liberation and justice and freedom and if the BPP is going to interfere with this, then I will not go along with them. If you can't have a rally around any individual then it is too general and abstract.

[] is pretty dramatic.

[] I agree with [] If the BPP said no, you can't do it, we should go ahead and do it anyway because it is not support of the SWP--let's make a decision now.

[] It is premature to make a decision.

b6

[] Just a call to the planning committee is pretty innocuous.

b7c

BB-Sure it is.

[] We must keep it in the context of the BPP.

[] In so far as the BPP is the group around which we are organized, since propaganda is to be cleared thru them, since the SWP was thrown out and since the BPP is politically more sophisticated than we are, This proposal should be submitted to them.

[] We should struggle with them.

[] I will sign ~~forxxxx~~ as the Newton Cleaver defense committee. [] can sign as an individual. What role should we play on Nov. 15. We should do more than an San Clemente. This group is doing nothing except studying, and this action is part of the class struggle. We should actively intervene in building this action. Huey says the peace movement is tremendously important. [] is going to sing and [] or [] are going to speak. [] is attending SC meetings for these things. What can we do: planning

1) Select several people to be our representatives on the committees. —

2) Volunteer to distribute leaflets at the plants.

3) Leafletize some military bases.

4) Plan transportation for poor people.

[] The leaflet should be very radical.

[] No, we should use their leaflet and have our own at SF.

[] The people who go to S.F. are obviously the most radical.

[] We have two different proposals here, to work locally and activity at S.F.

[] It is late. Let's discuss it at our next general meeting.

[] Its the New Mob at the PAC headquarters. We should decide to join immediately one of the committees. I would suggest [] I would like to see

[] BB can you?

[] We should work on a leaflet.

[] I would be glad to do this.

[] [] is not working and should go over to PAC on a regular basis and be our coordinator.

BB-The membership has not voted yet.

[] We can move this far anyhow without them.

[] Our leaflet should move away from the BPP now and toward NCCF. [] will you report on this at the general meeting?

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C
b7D

Date prepared

2/10/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date received

2/10/70

Received from (name or symbol number)

Received by

Gilbert G. Benjamin

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☐ in person

☐ by telephone

☒ by mail

☐ orally

☐ recording device

☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated
by Informant _____

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

2/5/70

Brief description of activity or material

Minutes of the ACLU STAFF MEETING of 2/5/70.

File where original is located if not attached

Attached

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE. VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

b6
b7C

Instant meeting minutes indicate that [redacted] has been assigned full charge of the local ACLU office in the absence of EASON MONROE. She and ~~GEORGE SLAFF~~ are to approve anything done in the absence of MONROE.

The meeting of the LA County Crime Commission on 2/18/70 was discussed.

Although not included in the minutes, source advised that EASON MONROE has been spending about 2-3 weeks out of each month since early December, 1969, in New York, working on the 50th Anniversary activities of the ACLU.

[redacted] ex-wife of [redacted] is MO [redacted] of the Roger Baldwin Foundation of the ACLU has been vacationing since 1/9/70, and was to return on February 9, 1970.

RE: ACLU
IS - C
LA file 100 - 3267 - 3496

Block Stamp

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
FEB 11 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 5, 1970

ACLU STAFF MEETING

1. Eason will leave for New York Monday, February 9 and expects to return to L.A. Tuesday, February 24.
2. February 12 will be a legal holiday (Lincoln's birthday) so no mail and courts will be closed. The ACLU office will be open.
3. There will be a Crawford v. School Board decision on Monday, February 9. The decision will be in our favor so we can expect immediate reaction from the populace, et al. The decision will be in the form of a sixty page minute order. [] will probably hold a news conference Tuesday morning at which time he will pass out copies of the minute order. Eason and Larry Sperber believed each member of the Roger Baldwin Foundation Executive Committee should be sent a copy of the minute order also since it was a Foundation case. [] believed the Executive Committee would approve the Foundation's financial support in having approximately one hundred copies of the minute order printed, xeroxed, or whatever. [] believed the cost for the xeroxing might run \$350.00 plus.
4. Eason and [] discussed the possibility of [] resigning her position at the Venice center.

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b7c

5. The Los Angeles County's Crime Commission hearing will be held on February 18. This will be the first time in its history that the Commission has met in the Southeast area of Los Angeles. No specific location has been designated to us yet.
6. Eason and [] mentioned (without much discussion) that ACLU is considering hiring a full time Fund Raiser to its staff. The main discussion between them was over the addition of one chapter person to the ACLU Committee to aid in fund raising activities.
7. Eason emphatically explained that [] was complete in charge of the ACLU office during all periods of Eason's absence. This meant that [] Larry Sperber, [] et al must clear everything with [] first. Everything was to go through George Slaff for actual approval or discussion. No more long distance telephone calls to Eason in New York regarding matters which could be handled by [] and George locally. Eason explained he wanted no further mix ups like those which took place in January during his previous stay in New York.

b6
b7C

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2★ Los Angeles Times Thurs., Feb. 12, 1970—Part 3

Chief Accuses ACLU of 'Ambushing' Police

The local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union was accused Wednesday by Police Chief Edward M. Davis of using falsehoods and consistently "striking from ambush" at the Police Department.

An ACLU spokesman replied that Davis is "playing a political game and he wants to use us for a whipping boy."

The dispute revolved around recent ACLU allegations that the Police Department and prosecutors almost never bring charges against police officers who may have committed crimes against citizens.

At a press conference Jan. 27, the ACLU said felony prosecutions were made against only two of 104 Los Angeles police officers who had been disciplined by the department for 112 offenses from November, 1967, to May, 1969.

Davis said Wednesday that most of the cases cited by the ACLU concerned violation of LAPD rules and policy "which do not amount to the commission of a crime."

Distributed to Press

The ACLU based its claims on monthly Police Department Internal Affairs Division reports, which it claimed to have obtained from "private channels."

Davis noted that such reports have been distributed to the press for 20 years.

"The department has historically been proud of its fair and impartial investigation and disposition of complaints," the chief said, "and has informed the press of its actions."

However, Ed Cray, public relations director for the ACLU in Los Angeles, said Wednesday that the copies obtained by his organization were not press copies.

Davis issued a statement in which he accused the ACLU of piling "one falsehood on top of another" in a "consistent pattern" of attacks on police.

Group Denies Davis' Charge, Claims He Is Playing Politics

BY ART BERMAN

Times Staff Writer

Denies Statement

He denied having made one statement attributed to him in an ACLU press release, which said:

"According to Los Angeles Chief of Police Edward Davis, before officers are punished internally, their cases are turned over to the district attorney's office for possible prosecution."

Said Davis: "This statement was never made by me nor was it ever made by any of my predecessors during the last 20 years."

Cray replied that he believes he heard Davis make the statement during a television interview.

Davis said the ACLU falsely claimed that assault and intent to commit murder charges against policemen were contained in the Internal Affairs files.

"This is an absolute lie; no such cases exist," Davis said.

Cray agreed that there are no such cases, but added that criminal charges could be brought on the basis of the same evidence that resulted in internal discipline against officers.

Davis and Cray also disagreed over the ACLU's contention that officers facing departmental charges have been "permitted to resign."

The ACLU did not explain, Davis said, that the department "is without authority to force any employee to remain."

Cray said the ACLU was quoting from official LAPD reports which noted that in some cases officers resigned "in lieu of disciplinary action."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-3267-3497

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 20 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

Davis said the ACLU misstated departmental punishments as usually consisting of two or three day suspensions.

"In cases where suspension of pay was invoked there were 52 suspensions of more than three days, and only 16 of three days or less," Davis said. "Most of those over three days were substantially over, ranging from four days to 65 days; the 65 days constituting a \$2,667 fine."

Davis said it has long been the department's policy to present to the district attorney any instance where "there appears to be at least a prima facie case of the commission of a felony (by a policeman). Nine such cases were reported during the period described by the ACLU, and prosecutions were accomplished in two of these cases."

Cray responded by again detailing a number of cases, cited previously by the ACLU, in which officers were given departmental punishments for such offenses as mishandling prisoners or firearms but were not prosecuted. The ACLU and the police disagree on whether criminal prosecutions should have been brought in a number of the cases cited.

Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger said he reviewed the cases cited by the ACLU and found only 10 where felony filings could have been brought "assuming there was adequate credible evidence available."

There were 16 other cases which possibly could have been filed as misdemeanors, while 59 did not appear to constitute any criminal activities and others lacked sufficient information to make a meaningful evaluation.

Younger said

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-DEAD)

DATE: 1/5/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

SUBJECT: VALLEY EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL
IS - C

DECLASSIFIED BY: 367 URT/ck
ON 7-5-82
Appeal # 9-0172

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	VEC 12/3/69	12/5/69	X Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

[REDACTED]

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EXECUTIVE BOARD OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS COUNCIL
GRANT HIGH SCHOOL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF classification
DATE 8/16/78

(U)

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D

CLASSIFIED BY 359
EXEMPT FROM DECLASSIFICATION 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/24/78

100-33973 (FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH)
100-3267 (AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION)
100-50768 [REDACTED]
100-20035 (AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY)
100-41016 (CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS)
100-26126 [REDACTED]
100-68440 [REDACTED]
100-56326 [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

RHC/sal
(10) sal read by RHC

100-3267-3498
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JAN 5 1970
FBI - LOS ANGELES



December 3, 1969

VALLEY EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL

b6
b7C

This organization was founded during the summer of 1969 and appears to be an outgrowth of a group called "Concerned Parents" as it has many of the same members. The first meeting to come to our attention was on July 24, 1969 when it was announced that a HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT UNION was being formed and a conference would be held at the First Unitarian Church September 5 - 7, 1969.

This organization was formed after the Los Angeles Unified School District's Division of Secondary Education published Bulletin #56, which called for setting up School-Community Advisory Committees. The organization appears to be attempting to dominate these committees in the largest part of the valley.

A part of their program is screening the motion picture, "The High School" which was filmed at North East High School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is claimed to be a candid documentary of high school life and is slanted to show administrators arbitrarily changing rules, teachers and counselors unable to communicate with students, etc. There is no recommendation in the movie. Discussions are conducted afterwards and some of the things proposed are:

- Formation of concerned citizens groups at each high school.
- Pressure school administrators on selection of teachers and campus rules.
- Open campuses. No dress codes. Free speech areas. Hiring of "groovy" teachers. Abolition of the present grade system.
- Selection of school administrators (principals, vice-principals) by the community.

At one meeting it was reported that some persons advocated using any means to reach their goals. At the same meeting it was stated that the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION promised any legal support that was needed.

The following persons are known to be associated with the organization.

Page 2

[redacted] - Member of Valley ACLU

[redacted] group session at meeting of November 17, 1969. Member of AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY, 1946 (Cited as subversive and Communist). Attended meeting of CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS in 1955 (Cited as Communist front). Subject's mother, [redacted] stated she was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY from 1937 to 1957.

b6
b7C

[redacted] group session at meeting of November 17, 1969 (See above).

[redacted] group session at meeting of November 17, 1969. Subject member of CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS, 1954 (Cited as Communist front). Member of Executive Board of ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS COUNCIL (Cited as one of the major Communist-dominated propaganda media). COMMUNIST PARTY member as of May, 1947 (~~Confidential~~). u
X

[redacted] - Represented VALLEY EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL at meeting with Grant High School principal November 19, 1969. Member of Arts, Sciences and Professions Council (Cited as one of the major Communist-dominated propaganda media). COMMUNIST PARTY member 1946 and 1947. (~~Confidential~~)

[redacted] - Represented VEC at meeting with Grant High School principal November 19, 1969. Subject member of board of AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

[redacted] - Attended steering committee meeting November 10, 1969. Subject attended AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY meeting (Cited as subversive and Communist).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-3267)

DATE: 1/5/70

FROM :SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT:AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	ACLU 11/24/69	12/5/69	X Writer u	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached: b7D

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED BY 367 URT/cb
ON 7-5-82
Appeal # 9-0178

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF classification
DATE 8/16/78

CLASSIFIED BY 259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/27/98

CC: [REDACTED]

RHC/sal

(2)

read by RHC

b7D

100-3267-3499

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 5 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

11-25-69 1015

ACLU STUDENT RIGHTS
STEERING COMMITTEE

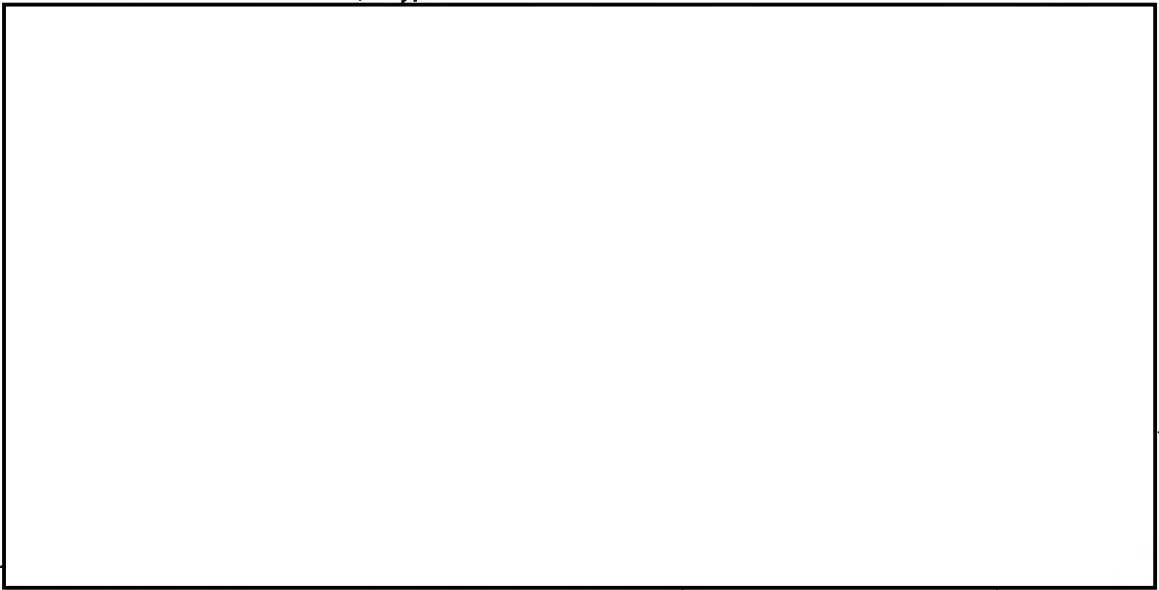
11-24-69 20

b6
b7C

Subj attended ACLU Steering Committee meeting. Topic was "Student Rights Cases".

b6
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b7D

u
X



The above list contains the veh's and their registrations which were obs. at [redacted] This location is [redacted] residence. Sponsoring group was the ACLU Valley Student Rights Steering Committee. Members were admitted by invitations. Approximately 50 persons attended the meeting. Most of those attending were between ages of 30 and 50, however, one carload of youths ages 18 to 25 were observed entering this house. The meeting began at 2030 hrs and was still going at 2145 hrs. Officers were unable to get inside the house since the individuals involved seemed to all know each other.

b6
b7C~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015
F42M28K35

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-1763)

DATE: 1/21/70

FROM : SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT
COMMUNIST PARTY
NIS - C

7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 URT/eth
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-21-90

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[redacted]	Executive Board Mtg. of the SCDCP. 12/13/69	12/30/69	Writer	[redacted]

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached.

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

1 - NEW YORK (RM)
100-84275 [redacted]

CC: [redacted] b7D

100-56514 [redacted]
100-23496 [redacted]
100-30439 (BILL TAYLOR)(SI)
100-74122 (LOU DISKIN)(SI)
100-50096 [redacted]
100-23334 [redacted]
100-4663 (BEN DOBBS)(SI)
100-39704 (SAM KUSHNER)(SI)
100-26103 [redacted]
100-34642 (ADMIRAL DAWSON)(SI)

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP (S) OF
SLIP (S) OF classification
DATE 8/16/78

b6
b7C

100-24502 [redacted]
100-56591 [redacted]
100-56057 (FRANKLIN ALEXANDER)(SI)
157-2325 [redacted]
157-1618 (BPP)
100-3267 (AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION)
100-68654 (PAC) [redacted]
157-3430 [redacted]

RHC/alq
(21) alq

Read by RHC

100-3262-3580

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 21 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/21/90

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

SOURCE:



DATE/TIME: December 13, 1969 10:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m.

LOCATION:



b6
b7C

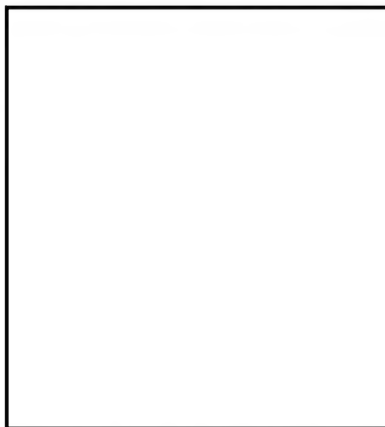
ACTIVITY: Executive Board meeting of SCD-CP

SPONSOR: Communist Party

ADMISSION: Member of Communist Party and also member of the Executive Board.

RESUME: Starts to lay the basic foundation for building and expanding the question of the Panthers into the white community by the Communist Party.

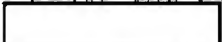
The following people were present: (all IDF)



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b7C
b7D

The first point on the agenda was the question of Saturday meetings for the Executive Board. This meeting did not get started until 10:30 p.m. and adjourned at 12:30 a.m. because people had commitments at that time. It was then moved, seconded and carried, after a certain amount of discussion, that commencing with January, Executive Board meetings would be held on the first and third Tuesday of every month and that this would eliminate the Saturday meetings which are just short discussion meetings.

b6
b7C

Bill TAYLOR took the floor and discussed the California Negro Leadership Conference at which  will speak. Attached is a leaflet regarding this conference entitled, "A Call to California Negro Leadership Conference."

Lou DISKIN then reported on what has happened at the Black Panther Headquarters over the past week, and what is taking place in the Los Angeles area concerning the Panthers. Individual members of the Che Lumumba Club of the Communist

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

12-13-69
Page two

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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Party, such as Franklin Alexander and [redacted] played an outstanding role. Because of the role they have played, the Executive Board of the Communist Party should discuss providing body guards for them. Franklin ALEXANDER'S life has been threatened several times and [redacted] has received phone calls and hate mail. [redacted] then interrupted and indicated that she also has received phone calls and hate mail. She went on to say that she had a meeting at her house on Friday, and during the meeting someone broke several windshields belonging to Communist Party members who were present at the meeting. Lou DISKIN then continued his report, and said he felt remiss that he had not called a special Executive Board Meeting or a special membership meeting when the incidents took place. He felt that the Communist Party, as a whole, had not responded to the Panther attack as it should have. Certain individual organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union had called special meetings and had issued a statement. Lou DISKIN continued that the Communist Party was going to issue a statement on a National level. The book [redacted] entitled, WE CHARGE GENOCIDE was being re-edited and would be reissued so that it could be distributed in large quantities. (U) (C)

Lou then related that he felt there were several things that had to be done. One was that a meeting of all Communist Party members in the Southern California area should be called and that it should be done as soon as possible. [redacted] was then assigned to contact the Unitarian Church on 8th Street, Baces Hall on Vermont and Victoria Hall on Pico regarding the possibilities of obtaining one of the halls on Friday to hold a membership meeting of the Communist Party. Lou then related that one of most important things that should be done is that the Peace Action Council should take up the fight on the question of the Panthers defense. Although the entire Panther question was being discussed, certain individual organizations must move from the idea of "lets get a Panther to speak to our organization" to "what can white people do in their white community to bring forth defense for the Panthers." One of the things that should be done is to present the question of genocide against the Panthers before the Civil Rights Commission of the United States Government and also take it before the United Nations. Taking it before the United Nations has already been discussed in New York. Lou reported that [redacted] had met with [redacted] who is a member of the Communist Party, an attorney [redacted] book WE CHARGE GENOCIDE, and that discussions regarding taking it before the United Nations were now in progress. The Communist Party must mobilize and make the main thrust of the Party to influence organizations within white communities to move for the defense of the Panthers. (U) (C)

Sam KUSHNER spoke and said he agreed with Lou DISKIN. He said that one thing which was very obvious at the City Hall demonstration was that the Farm Workers were now joining with the Black Panthers for the defense of the Panthers. Many Farm Worker flags were present at the City Hall.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

12-13-69
Page three

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

It was then moved, seconded and carried that a meeting be set for December 16 for the purpose of inviting people who were involved in the Panther defense to discuss with the Executive Board the direction the Board should take and moving it from the Black community to the white community. It was then voted that [redacted] would look into the possibility of a meeting on December 19 and report to the Executive Board on December 16 regarding the possibilities of this meeting.

It was then decided that with all possible speed the Communist Party issue a statement on the defense of the Panthers. (U)

Lou DISKIN, Chairman, then announced that it was 12:15 a.m. and that some people would have to leave soon. He felt there had been insufficient discussion on the Panthers, and that certainly two hours spent on a short discussion and a speech by him was not enough. People should become prepared for the meeting on December 16 to discuss in detail what is to be done. Lou announced that [redacted] was coming into the Los Angeles area on December 15 and was staying until December 17. Possibly, he will attend the meeting on Tuesday, December 16. b6 b7C

[redacted] then asked for a special point on the agenda. [redacted] reported that he felt there is still a lot of dissension in the Communist Party. He felt in Southern California and especially in his club, there were many people who were still critical of the National Convention and who were not applying themselves to developing a program for the Communist Party in the sense of following out the edicts which were established by the Convention. He felt the Executive Board should have a special meeting to start to discuss what can be done to implement what took place at the 19th Convention and start to lay out some programs for clubs in areas which would tend to develop some theoretical aspects of the Communist Party and its role in the community action group. [redacted] related that he works in a shop where he feels he has tremendous influence on the workers and is working there as a Communist and feels that more people should be doing this. With this the meeting adjourned. (U)

12/19/69:cjb

cc: FBI

Name:
Date:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015
F42M28K35

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-73923)

DATE: 1/26/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FROM : SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SM - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
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[REDACTED]	General background info re [REDACTED] to identify him in connection with his participation in the [REDACTED] Defense Committee on 1/5 & 6/70.	1/16/70	Writer	[REDACTED] (WR) (U) (C)
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b6
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b7D

7-5-82
CLASS & EXT. BY 367 URT/ct
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-26-90

Informant's report is quoted as follows: (C) (U)

[REDACTED] "Legal Aid Warranty Fund"

Phone [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

cc: [REDACTED] (C) (U)

b7D

b6
b7C

100-3267 (ACLU)
100-71206 [REDACTED]
100-5504 (NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)
100-23660 (ROSE CHERNIN) (SI)
100-73895 (BIRD IN SEARCH OF A CAGE)
100-66519 (SDS)
100-45409 [REDACTED]
100-74111 [REDACTED]
157-1618 (BPP)
100-DEAD [REDACTED]
100-71731 (COMINFIL UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT IRVINE)

INAPPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP (C) OF Classification
DATE 8/16/78

GGB/alq
(13) alq

Read by [REDACTED]

100-3267-3501

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 26 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/27/18

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"Shares this apartment with [redacted] his bus. partner who is believed to be a student attending U.C.I. on a grant.

[redacted] former address was [redacted]

[redacted] attended an ACLU meeting. Jan 22, 69, 8PM at the residence of [redacted] (no ph. listed)

"At this meeting [redacted] now of Alturas Calif.) was denouncing the police. [redacted] agreed with her, saying "They all should be wiped out." He stated that he knew many "ex-cons" and he blamed the police for their plight.

"He stated that he and [redacted] wrote an article for the Costa Mesa newspaper.

"He stated that he planned to organize a new company, an insurance company to provide assistance for those who are arrested.

"Some one called him on Jan 24th 69 and in the phone conversation inquired about the proposed insurance Co. He stated that he then was working at the [redacted] (just east of Mc Arthur Hwy) (ph. [redacted] said that he was divorced, had served 60 days (for domtemp of cit) and had a list of 500 prisoners which he hid while he was incarcerated. He then became abusive of police calling them "pigs", "bastards" and "sadists."

"He claimed to be a graduate of Boston University. He also said he planned to his friend see Rose Chernin. He was described as approximately 45 or 48 yrs of age with graying dark hair, worn rather long and wore sideburns.

"Bringing this up to present date; [redacted] attended a meeting in behalf of [redacted] of "Bird In Search Of A cage" SDS. Bookstore 2307 Balboa Blvd Newport Beach Ca. on Mon night Jan 5-70. [redacted] had been arrested on various charges.) He as to intercede for [redacted] by going to the Costa Mesa Police Dept. to seek a rally permit for a rally near C.M. Municipal Court where [redacted] was to be arraigned Jan 9 - (also

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

possibly see Rose Chernin.) Later it was learned that [] and [] had incorporated the insurance company known as the "Legal Aid Warranty Fund" which was to unable persons arrested to obtain immediate bail-bond. In a conversation with [] thought to be a U.C.I. student on a grant, he overly elaborated on the company. He said they had many attorneys lined up, ACLU lawyers, National Lawyers guild lawyers and that Rose Chernin had been assisting them and for a yearly fee from attorneys those arrested were assured of automatic bail.

[] who is said to be a "brain", said that he and [] shared an apt. and were skimping along on his school money. [] pulled out his business card to give his ph.number, it was bright red, a printed card, ph. number typed in, a P.O. Box number, his picture for identification, all encased in plastic. P.O. Box no. not attained.

[] stated [] left [] as he couldn't tolerate a company manufacturing war materials. (U) (C) (U) (C)

[] said that he was a member of the ACLU, as is []

"This conversation took place Tues Jan 6 at the SDS store PM-4-5:30 while [] was at Petherbridge office & while crowd awaited leaflets (for rally) to be delivered. b6 b7c

[] was called later (Jan 8th) what the remark "Rose Cherins committee may be just a "paper" organization," [] said no - He said he had seen Rose Cherin raise $\frac{1}{2}$ million raised at one dinner attended by business men etc.

[] said that he had talked with attorney [] of L.A. and that [] were interested in [] case.

"He also said that he in seeking rally permit that Capt Moody (C.M.P.D,) had said that CMPD "Tack-squad" in full regalia would be at the arraignment (This proved to be untrue)

[] said [] gave she & [] a lift while at Panther Conf. in Oakland. She said that he is really a "very out left."

[] apt add. & "Legal Aid Warranty Fund address" is located close to Vant-Halls who had an ACLU mtg months ago."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

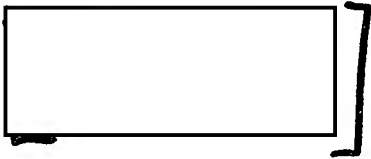
ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Recommend 100-DEAD file be opened on [redacted] for purposes of future channelizing. ~~(C)~~ (U)

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



~~(C)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-73923)

DATE: 1/27/70

FROM : SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SM - C

b6
b7C

7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 URT/ctt
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-27-90

(U)

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
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[REDACTED]	Strategy Mtg. 1/16/70 on behalf of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of the SDS Bookstore in New- port Beach held 1/5/70		Writer	[REDACTED]
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b6
b7C

Informant's report is quoted as follows: (S) (U)

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D

100-66519 (SDS)
100-73895 (BIRD IN SEARCH OF A CAGE) (S) (U)
100-70258 [REDACTED]
100-72609 [REDACTED]
100-69503 [REDACTED]
100-74556 [REDACTED]
100-72907 [REDACTED]
100-DEAD [REDACTED]
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-29455 (AL APPEL) (SI)
100-23660 (ROSE CHERNIN) (SI)
100-71566 (LACDBR)
157-2325 [REDACTED] (S) (U)
100-57253 (YSA)
100-74699 (RYM)
100-61365 [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF classification
DATE 8/16/78

GGB/alq
(18) alq

Read by ggb

b6
b7C

100-3267 - 350.2

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 27 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 1/20/19

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

"Strategy" meeting in behalf of [redacted]
of "Bird In Search Of A Cage", (SDS Bookstore) located at
2307 Balboa Blvd Newport Beach Calif.

"This meeting was held Mon. evening Jan 5-70 at [redacted] This [redacted] b6
[redacted] address is a large home which [redacted] others rent b7C
for \$400 per mo, located east of the Santa Ana Country Club,
just north of Costa Mesa and Newport Beach boundaries. [redacted]
[redacted] of meeting attended by approximately 100 radicals
of nearby colleges & UCI. (U) X

"Among those present were:

Leslie Lincoln (UCI)	Barry Weinberg (Or Co. College)
Dave Heskett (UCI)	Dick Cross ("Rocky" of bookstore)
Barry Ravelin (UCI)	Peg Petherbudge, US., S.A.
Donovan Dorsay (UCI)	(daughter RW")
Deanne or Duanne Miller (UCI)	
	Carla Harryman HS. (C.M.)

[redacted] negro just out of navy, from Chicago (U) X
who lives or [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] ACLU., (friend of Rose Chernin) Al
Appel 1316 Minat St Anaheim (Soc W. Party)

"A few negros came in with a few white girls who
brought in food, all thought to be from UC.I. (Those known to
live at [redacted] an

[redacted] (unnamed), [redacted]
'There are three other who live there.'

"At this meeting Al Appel was teasing [redacted]
about some meeting attended recently - it was not clear if he
was referring to the meeting in Minneapolis or possibly in
Flint Mich. It seemed apparent that both attended.

[redacted] asked if anyone had contacted the
"Committee To Protect The Bill of Rights, he added, because
if you haven't, "I know Rose Chernin." [redacted] answered in the
affirmative. Asked if the ACLU would assist him, answer,
"They had better" was Petherbridge his attorney? Yes but
as an individual, not necessarily as an ACLU attorney.

"The Legal Aid Committee in Venice was mentioned
Son said that he had talked with [redacted] Someone
apoke up saying that support would possibly be coming from

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] and the Panthers as [redacted] had belonged and associated with local panthers. Several entered into scaffing at the Newport Beach Police and the "ruse" used to trap [redacted] said that the talk with Chief Glavas concerning harassment of the bookstore, that their landlord had been questioned regarding violations of the N.B. city code and that now since citizens had protested the bookstore was a target for removal. b6 b7c

"The group talked of posters, picketing at the arraignment Friday Jan 9 and of there all attending N.B. council meeting Mon night, Jan 12-70, someone asked if the nine corona Del Mar High School students were known who were to testify and they said, "yes were abl, to tell you" we sold them our papers."

"Plans were discussed for Jan 9. at Costa Mesa Court. 1 - Crowd the court, 2 - crowd the grounds, 3 - then go across the street to small city park, cause P.D. to disperse Then it was decided to seek a permit for a rally in the park across the street from the court. (U) (C) (U) (C)

[redacted] who is 45 Or 48 wearing shorter hair and side burns was thought to be the one to intercede for them with Costa Mesa Police Dept. (Later it was learned that [redacted] went also; according to [redacted] who said they talked with a police Capt Moody.)

"There were two stacks of paper seen at this meeting Mon eve each 2 ft in height to be used for mimeographed flyers. When the meeting adjourned work was begun on the flyers which were delivered to the bookstore at 5 PM on Tues Jan 6 to a crowd awaiting their arrival. Meeting adjourned. (A copy of flyer to be sent in.)

"Conversation at bookstore Jan 6 was as follows: The letter requesting time on agenda at N.B. city council Mtg. had been said to sent in before then Tues noon deadline. [redacted] was present. Students revealed: No "weatherman" at the UCI -, nor any R.Y.M., "We're really U.S.A." ("Workers Student Alliance") rather than "Y.S.A.". (Young Socialist Alliance, no, but rather the "Workers Student Alliance" preferred.)

"That they expected to be "shut off" at the council meeting demonstrating the power of the establishment and by their (the students) Non-violence, would demonstrate to the students, the "inequities" of the establishment."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. (S) (U)

In connection with the channelizing of [redacted] a recommendation was made to open a 100-DEAD file for purposes of future channelizing, concerning [redacted] (S) (U)

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

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b7C

INDEX:

[redacted]
CORONA DEL MAR HIGH SCHOOL

b6
b7C

(S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-3701)

DATE: 1/23/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: FRIENDS OF THE BLACK PANTHERS
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
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[REDACTED]	Friends of the BPP, 1/14/70 BPP, 1/12/70.		Writer	[REDACTED]
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b7D
b7E

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D

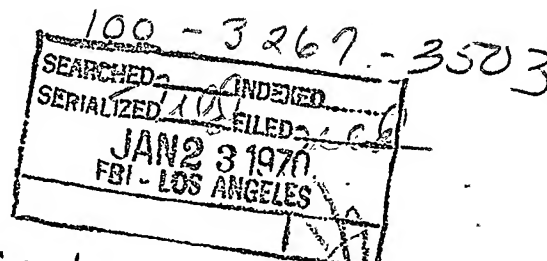
157-1618 (BPP)
157-3579 (BPP-FUNDS)
100-67274 [REDACTED]
100-62044 [REDACTED]
100-64727 (ART GOLDBERG)
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-3607 (SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND)
100-63822 (SNCC)
100-19391 (FREDERICK RINALDO) (SI)
100-20649 [REDACTED]
100-66771 [REDACTED]
100-24810 [REDACTED]
100-41460 [REDACTED]
100-68277 [REDACTED]
100-50096 [REDACTED]
100-16439 (FRANK WILKINSON) (SI)
100-67304 (DONNA WILKINSON) (SI)

b6
b7C

JCO/mja
(19) *mja*

Read by *JCO*

CLASSIFIED BY *1259*
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY *2*
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE *7/27/78*



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - UNRESTRICTED

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File

DATE 1-12-70

ACTIVITY Panther

FILE 85C

AREA Cadaver City

REFER _____

SUBJECT Friends of the Panthers

b6
b7C

On 1-10-70 a fund raising
party for the Black Panthers was
held at [redacted]

[redacted] at the party commenced at
8:10 PM & terminated at 11:30 PM.

An estimated 60 people were
present during the celebration. Drinks
were sold for 1.00 each. There were
also some 25.00 1.50 [redacted]
4 female Panthers attended. 3 [redacted]
(Chad's descent) & 4 orientals were
also. The balance were Caucasians. Donations
were solicited for [redacted]

Some [redacted] were [redacted]
Travis & [redacted] Goldblum (female cousin
of [redacted] Goldblum, [redacted])

The attached [redacted] [redacted]
picked up at the party.

An ACLU [redacted] is scheduled for
1-14-70 8:00 PM at [redacted] A.P.O. [redacted]
Panther will speak.

OFFICER

SOURCE

b6

b7C

b7E

DATE

FILE

1-12-70

85C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-3701)

DATE: 2/3/70

FROM SA LESLIE F. WARREN

SUBJECT FRIENDS OF THE BLACK PANTHERS
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
--------	----------	----------	-------	----------

[REDACTED]	Liberation Union mtg. 1/12/70	1/21/70	Writer	[REDACTED]
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b7D

CC: [REDACTED]

157-4309

100-20290

100-21704 (MILT ZASLOW)(SI)

100-74707 (MDM)

100-67274

157-4842 (COPP)

157-1618 (BPP)

100-3267 (ACLU)

100-17375 (SWP)

100-73827 (HAYMARKET)

100-66519 (SDS)

100-60891 (YAF)

100-60852 (UNIVERSITY OF CAL. AT SANTA BARBARA)

100-70073 (PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY)

100-74167

100-31584 (THE GUARDIAN)

157-4087 (BPP NEWSPAPER)

157-4243

157-4245

157-4467

100-68438 (BARBARA BRITTIN)(SI)

100-68438 (CHARLES BRITTIN)(SI)

157-NEW

157-4780

100-74429

100-74335

100-45319

157-4493

157-NEW

b6

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-3267-350

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 10 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

LFW/sal
(34)

read by

LFW



A Fact Sheet

WALTER COLLINS, 24, was reared in a black ghetto area of New Orleans. He joined the sit-in movement in the early 1960's and later worked in voter registration in Mississippi and Louisiana. In 1969, he began working in Laurel, Miss., with white staff members of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). Together they organized the beginnings of a coalition of black and white working people which ran independent candidates in Laurel municipal elections.



Walter Collins talks with Laurel workers

Collins's trouble with the draft started in the fall of 1966—just after he had spent the summer organizing opposition to the Vietnam War in the New Orleans ghetto. That winter his draft board classified him 1-A although he was still in school and refused to send him a conscientious-objector form. During the next two years, he was sent six induction orders; two of them he never received and one he received late. Three times he reported to the induction center; twice the officer in charge ordered him to leave because he was giving out anti-war literature; on the third occasion, the medical officer insulted him with racial slurs, and after waiting three hours he left.

He was indicted on six charges of draft refusal and brought to trial in the summer of 1969—after he was involved in the interracial organizing work in Mississippi. He was given five sentences of five years each—to run concurrently. The judge restricted his travel to the eastern district of Louisiana, while the case is appealed. Thus he can no longer travel to Mississippi to take part in work which was proving to people across the South and the nation that black-white coalitions are possible.

JOE MULLOY, 25, is a native of Louisville, Ky. From 1965 until 1969 he worked in the Southern mountains—first as an Appalachian Volunteer and later on the staff of SCEF— helping poor people organize to demand their rights.

In the summer of 1967, he and his wife Karen assisted Pike County, Ky., citizens in a successful fight



to stop the destruction of their land by strip-mining. Eleven days after this fight was won his home and that of SCEF organizers Al and Margaret McSurely were raided and the three were arrested under a state sedition law—charged with trying to overthrow the government of Pike County. The state's attorney, who led the raiding party, was a millionaire coal operator. Mulloy and the McSurelys challenged the sedition law in federal court, it was declared unconstitutional, and the charges dropped.

During the strip-mine fight, however, Mulloy had been ordered by his draft board to report for induction. He got that order cancelled, but on the day after the sedition law was thrown out in federal court, his draft board issued another order. Through this period, his draft board was refusing to consider his application for conscientious-objector status. This is the same Louisville draft board that refused classification as a Muslim minister to Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) and reclassified as 1-A Manfred Reid, a militant black leader who is 33 years old and has two dependent children.

Mulloy refused to step forward for induction and was sentenced to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. His case is on appeal.

WHAT THESE CASES MEAN

In these two cases, the draft is clearly being used as a weapon to jail young men who are active in movements against social injustice. The same pattern appears in numerous other draft cases; for example, black students in Nashville, Tenn., who were expelled for organizing and immediately drafted; Fred Brooks, an organizer for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who was called before a Senate investigating committee—and drafted, simultaneously; Cleve Sellers, SNCC leader who led protest demonstrations in Orangeburg, S.C., in 1968 and was convicted of draft refusal immediately thereafter; Charles Fulwood, Gainesville, Fla., militant who was reclassified 1-A immediately after attending a black Panther conference.

Time and again an induction order is issued for a young man immediately after he has been involved

TO RICHARD M. NIXON
President of the United States

We, the undersigned, urge you to use your executive powers to grant amnesty to two young Southerners who are being unjustly imprisoned for violation of Selective Service law.

Walter Collins and Joseph Mulloy have been harassed and denied due process of law by their local draft boards because of their efforts to end war, poverty, and injustice and to otherwise improve American society.

Collins has worked tirelessly to win human rights for the millions of black Americans. Mulloy has worked in one of the nation's poorest regions, Appalachia, informing people of their rights and helping them to organize against corrupt political machines and the domination of the coal industry.

These men are about to be imprisoned because they have challenged the status quo and have been effective in organizing people to correct these injustices. Their draft boards have acted in collusion with those who profit from oppression and who are responsible for the injustices. They are political prisoners.

We further urge you to grant amnesty to all political prisoners. There is no place in a free society for conspiracy charges, false criminal charges against dissenters, and other methods of political repression.

We believe that in the interest of justice and integrity, these two men, and all others in a similar situation, must be granted amnesty from prison and all political charges dropped.

	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY, STATE & ZIP
1.	Frederic R. Rinaldi	14078 Davan Drive	Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403
2.	Louis Williams	5606 Heatherdale Dr.	L.A. Calif. 90043
3.	Michael A. Janusz	7350 Irondale Ave.	Canoga Park, Calif. 91306
4.	Marie R. Rinaldi	14078 Davan Drive	Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403
5.	J. A. Wilkinson	5606 Heatherdale Dr.	L.A. 90043
6.	Earl R. Vandauk	1721 W 70th St	Los Angeles CA-90047
7.	Nat P. Lerner	3957 Hillcrest Dr.	L.A. Ca.
8.	Napoleon Duncan	2215 7th Ave.	LA 90018
9.	Bruce Belton	4546 Stern	Sherman Oaks Ca. 91403
10.	Paul Kessler	332 W. Glenview Ave.	Monterey Park 91754
11.	James A. Duncan	5606 Heatherdale Dr.	LA 90043
12.	Douglas Lacey	6624 Fulton Ave.	Van Nuys, Cal. 91406

Further information on these cases is on other side of this sheet. Please return signed petition to:

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND (SCEF)
3210 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211

LA 157-3701

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

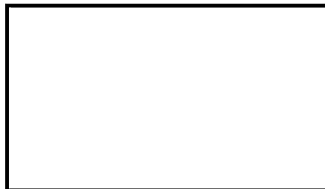
[redacted] above is [redacted]

[redacted] above is [redacted] female, white, age about 50, a social worker.

[redacted] above, is [redacted] male, white, 55 years, 5'11", 160 pounds, gray hair, medium complexion, articulate, well versed in Marxism and history.

All other necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



b6
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Liberation Union
General Meeting

b6
b7C Jan.13,1970

Home of [REDACTED]
Jan.12,1970--8:30PM

1.

About 27 people attended the meeting---

It was announced that the brunch held at home of Henry Blankfort,12659 Millbank,Jan.11,1970,10AM,had brought in \$360 for Black Panthers.

67 people attended the brunch.

\$130,alone,had been collected when the basket was passed among the people who attended the brunch.(above)

Milt.Zaslow--chairman of meeting---

Suggested name of Friends of Black Panthers be changed to Liberation Union.

(After many names were suggested and discussed,Liberation Union was voted upon and approved.)

Milt Zaslow---

L.U.,would continue to actively and financially support Black Panthers,Movement for a Democratic Military and CUPP: would support other movements in the future,also.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Talked about book he was writing-- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Talked about the successful Brunch held at the Henry Blankforts--Jan.11th.

Talked about recent meeting of Jewish Radical Community,which would give strong support to Black Panther Party.

Would put pressure upon landlords who rented Panther Headquarters 4115S.Central Ave.,to allow Black Panthers to occupy above building. Rescind the eviction notice,immediately.

Passed around a leaflet which dealt with above situation which was sponsored by Jewish Radical Community. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was mentioned in above leaflet.

[REDACTED] --said in effect--

ACLU was doing a wonderful job in their support of Black Panthers.

Had arranged ten speaking engagements at certain functions-within a seven week period;more would be arranged in the near future.

Black Panthers were in need of having volunteer drivers drive them to and from above mentioned engagements.

Black panthers had few if any cars which were in a running condition. Cont'd--

b6
b7C

Liberation Union
General Meeting

Jan.12,1970

Home of [redacted]
Jan.12,1969--8:30PM--

2.

[redacted]--cont'd--said in effect

Few Black Panthers had driving licenses.

Asked for volunteers to go to Black Panther Headquarters, 4115 So. Central, L.A., at 7:15 PM, in order to pick-up and drive certain Panther speakers to the meeting where they would give their talks. Wed. Jan. 14, 1970.

Volunteer drivers would remain at above meetings and act as public relations representative for Panther speaker or speakers.

After meeting(above), volunteer driver would be expected to drive Panthers to headquarters, 4115 So. Central.

[redacted] Asked for volunteers to help address mailing, from NAACP offices, 2622 S. Western Ave., L.A., Calif., on Fri., Jan. 16, 1PM.

Mailing would be for CUPP., letter and plea for money; also announcement of new classes in Political Education, sponsored by Liberation Union, formally, Friends of Black Panthers.

Thousands and thousands of above announcements and letters had been mailed recently.

Thousands of letters had been addressed to Social Workers, Fri., Jan. 9th, at [redacted] home.

Entire list of local and nearby social workers had been sent above letters.

Many new people attended above mailing session.

Mitt Zaslow---

Announced Liberation Union Conference at Haymarket, Jan. 17, 1PM for business meeting for members only, before regular meeting, 2PM, when a member of Communist Party USA, would speak. Discussion and questions would follow.

Each week, at Liberation Union meetings, representatives from SDS, YAF, Socialist Workers Party, Weathermen would speak--

Fifth week, an evaluation and discussion of different approach and viewpoint in reference to the socialist movement which had been expressed by above speakers would be discussed by L.U. members at a meeting.

[redacted] Spoke of L.U. rally, which would be held about middle of February. plans were being made for speakers and location.

A very large hall would be needed to look after the large crowd which would attend the rally.--

Liberation Union
General Meeting

Jan.14,1970

Home of [redacted]
Jan.12,1969--8:30PM--

3.

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[redacted]--
Was approved as a member of Liberation Union--was voted
upon all members present--

[redacted]--
Said in effect--he had been [redacted] and
[redacted] at University of Calif.at Santa Barbara--

Had also taught [redacted]
Had been opposed to Marxist, Leninist, Maoist theories.
Had held anti-war views-non-violence, against violent
revolution to overthrow present capitalist system.
Had reversed all of above views-completely--
Was eager to actively participate in all phases of
activities, classes, demonstrations and support Liberation
Union.

He lived in Orange County, at present.

Man at meeting--

Said in effect, during ~~meeting~~ meeting closed to propos-
ed members of Liberal Union [redacted] that [redacted] was
seen at Oceanside anti-war group, Dec.14,1969.

Milt Zaslow--said in effect--

During short period at meeting closed to prospective
members, referred to above, that [redacted] phonetic spel-
ling was a member of his political education class.

[redacted] had participated in liberal organizations
in Boston Mass., from an early age.

Had been a leader of an anti-war demonstration and march
in Baltimore Maryland. Was [redacted] of above event.

[redacted] (ph.sp.)--

Was approved by unanimous vote to be member of L.U.

Milt Zaslow--

During meeting--suggested that all members of L.U. regis-
in Peace and Freedom Party, in order to participate in forth-
coming elections.--Suggested that members be registered to
Peace and Freedom Party by [redacted] who was qualified to regis-
ter voters.

Milt Zaslow--

Suggested that members of L.U., buy four copies of Black
Panther Newspaper, to distribute--for support of Panthers.

Said every member must subscribe to The Guardian- which
contained articles by eminent writers for the movement.

Liberation Union

General Meeting

Home of [redacted]

Jan. 12, 1970--8:30PM--

Jan. 16, 1969

4.

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[redacted]-----said in effect---

Asked to present his opinion regarding a certain member of the Security Committee of Liberation Union.

Asked that he be allowed to tell his views before the membership of L.U.

Said he had doubts about the member of Security Committee--regarding his loyalty to ideals of L.U.

If status of above person was not cleared up, he would resign as member of L.U.

Milt Zaslow---

Said in effect---[redacted] could not bring up any complaints & charges against member of Security Committee before membership of L.U..

Would have to be heard by the two other members of Sec. Comm., privately, after present meeting.

[redacted]
Volunteered to drive Black Panthers from Panther Headquarters to ACLU meeting and bring back to headquarters, Wed. Jan. 14th, at 7:15 PM.

[redacted]
Volunteered for the same---

Barbara Brittin--

Said she could not drive her car, but would volunteer her station wagon, if certain repairs on it were finished by that date Jan. 14th.

Said someone else could drive it.

Liberation Union--

General Meeting

Home of

Jan.12,1970--8:30PM

Jan.13,1970

b6

b7c

Seen at the meeting-names are phonetically spelled.

Barbara Brittin
Ron Warren
Donald Freed
Milt Zaslow
Judi Shayne
Charles Brittin
Sylvia Garcia
Frank Hegler
John Van Leuven
Liz Shayler
Ned Moore
Steven Cook
Les Varachech
Bill Steen
Clair--man
Jim Cookson
Edith Zaslow
Charles Nofzierre
Mark
Colleen Mcnamarra
Ed Madar
Sue Warren
Gene Warren
Bernice
Emmett Edwards,Jr.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-74707)

DATE: 2/3/70

FROM : SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: MOVEMENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC MILITARY
IS - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 367 URT/CH
ON 7-5-82
Approval # 9-0172

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	MDM mtg. 1/3/70	1/3/70	X Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

b7D

- 1 - NEW YORK (REGISTERED)
(100-121672)(DAVID DELLINGER)
- 2 - SAN DIEGO (REGISTERED)
(DUCK POWER)
(GREEN MACHINE COFFEE HOUSE)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Classification
DATE 8/16/78

CC: [REDACTED]

100-32199 (UCLA) b6
100-73699 (CASE) b7C
100-73827 (HAYMARKET)
100-74789 [REDACTED]
157-3251
100-72945
157-4780
100-73466
157-1618 (BPP)
157-4842 (COMMITTEE UNITED FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS)
100-5589 (NAACP)
100-70269 [REDACTED]
100-74816
100-5504 (NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)
100-3267 (AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION)
100-55955 (KPFK)
65-7694 [REDACTED]
100-73083
100-57253 (YSA)

CLASSIFIED BY 259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, ART 157 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/27/78
Jap/10/78

100-3267-3505

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 3 1971	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

RHC/sal
(24) sal read by LHC



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-74707 - - -

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

ATTITUDE CHECK

[REDACTED]

CHICAGO 8

CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

[REDACTED]

KNAC (RADIO STATION)

[REDACTED]

AMERICAN ORDINANCE SOCIETY

KRLA (RADIO STATION)

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

FROM: [REDACTED]

b7D

ORGANIZATION: MDM Support Committee

SUBJECT: Meeting

Date/Time: January 3, 1970 - 1100 to 1730

Locations: 1). UCLA "HENAC/CASE" Office
Note: This location is within the Student Activities Building at UCLA, and was closed as it was New Years week-end. The meeting was changed to location #2.

2). "The HAYMARKET"
507 North Hoover Street
Los Angeles

Attendance: Approximately [REDACTED] (staggered), including:

Note: In previous MDM reports I have referred to this person as [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Presently assigned to class of instruction at [REDACTED] Scheduled to graduate in approximately two weeks. Is in the same class with another anti-war [REDACTED] (not present. INF). [REDACTED] stated that he is from [REDACTED] has just returned from leave, has been in the USN for approximately one year, and is expecting an "administrative discharge" because of his anti-war activities. Described: M/C, approx 21, 5-8, 155, brn hair. Four active-duty [REDACTED] One is attached to a [REDACTED] squadron.

Additional: The group of [REDACTED] were late for the meeting. There was apparently a misunderstanding regarding the last minute change in the location.

DISCUSSIONb6
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1. Discussion regarding Black Panther Party rally to be held on 1/6/70 in front of the Los Angeles County Hall of Justice.

[REDACTED] is running off approximately 10,000 BPP leaflets and 3,000 MDM leaflets for distribution regarding this activity. -
"A meeting of "CUPP" (Committee United for Political Prisoners) will be held on 1/5/70 at 1000 at the NAACP office at 2622 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles. This will be a combination press conference and discussion between the various groups involved. Also to be discussed

is the investigation into alledged genocide against the Black Panther Party (BPP) by police agencies, which will be conducted by former Supreme Court Justice Arthur and several negro congressmen. -Some consideration was given to the manning of an "MDM Support Committee" booth at this demonstration. Instead however, literature and copies of the two anti-war newspapers: "Attitude Check" (USMC-Camp Pendleton) and "Duck Power" (USN-San Diego) will be distributed. -Members of the "MDM Support Committee" who will attend are asked to meet on the northwest corner of Spring and Temple Streets at 0900 on 1/6/70. It appeared definite that [] and [] would attend, possibly others.

NOTE: While this event is scheduled for 0900, all concerned (MDM) realize that as is standard for radical activities, it will not start on time/as planned.

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2. Fund Raising. This subject is concerned primarily with an offer by [] who has volunteered to do a fund raising event for MDM with only one condition; it must be a joint fund raising affair for the "Chicago 8" (conspiracy trial involving David DELLINGER, [] etc). Following discussed on this subject:

-Some consideration was being given to having a joint fund raiser with the "CMC" (Civilian Mobilization Committee) in San Diego, to be coordinated with Mrs. [] (phone: []).

Note: 1. Instructed not to mention the subject if Mr. [] (husband) answers the phone as he does not approve of his wife's radical activities.

2. Subsequent information indicates that "MDM" relationships with "CMC" is deteriorating, primarily because of "CMC" desire to receive a higher percentage of funds received than "MDM" feels they should receive.

-The most desirable dates for this fund raiser fall between the 7th and the 20th of January, 1970.

-Several of the possible locations considered are:

1. San Diego Civic Auditorium.
2. Santa Ana Stadium, Costs between \$250.00 and \$300.00, capacity is 10,000. Police Department requires all info regarding the event and makes decision as to whether event can be held.

Note: While this is the most inexpensive, the Police Department activity makes this very undesirable.

3. Anaheim Convention Center, costs \$3,600, probably too expensive. All extras (seats; lighting, participations, sound systems, etc., are extra, total fee would probably be about \$5,000.

4. Long Beach Arena, costs either \$2,650.00 or 10% of profits, whichever is highest.

NOTE: This information gathered by []

-Publicity for this event has been assured by at least two sources: 1). A "Rock Radio Station" in Seal Beach, "KNAC", and 2). An "underground" newspaper in Orange County known as "Sherwood Forest."

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3. Meeting of the "Movement for a Democratic Military" (MDM) to be held in San Diego on Sunday, January 11, 1970 at 1930. Location is the MDM "Duck Power" coffee house in San Diego: 10th & "C" Streets. Following discussed on this subject:

- Primary subjects for discussion will be financial matters (fund-raising) and MDM relationship with the Black Panther Party.
- Members of the "MDM Support Committee" who will be going to this meeting are asked to stop by Camp Pendleton to provide transportation for Marines who would like to attend but are without transportation. The pick-up point will be a parking lot in Oceanside, between the Holiday Inn (Motor Lodge) and the railroad tracks outside the main gate of Camp Pendleton.

4. Possibility of the creation of a "Green Machine" coffeehouse in Oceanside. The following was discussed on this subject. b6
b7c

-Unknown [] (M/C. approx 21, 5-10, 180, blond hair, [] stated that "Green Machine" wants a coffeehouse in Oceanside, as Vista (location of present coffeehouse) is too far removed from most of the Marines from Camp Pendleton. Stated that the Mayor of Oceanside is insuring that "Green Machine" will be unable to rent a location in a business district for a coffeehouse.

-Stated that rentals are very difficult to obtain in Oceanside.

-Stated that the possibility of purchasing a house is being given serious consideration, it would be purchased in the name of the [] described above, as "the Mayor would vamp on us if we took it out in our name."

-The location has been selected (if a purchase takes place), it is large house in Oceanside, approximately three blocks from Hill Street, close to the downtown business district. The down payment will be \$3,000 and the monthly payments \$136.00.

-[] described above wants emphasis placed on acquiring the down payment.

NOTE: This individual was upset with [] when he described the material needs for the San Diego coffeehouse, thinks emphasis should be placed on acquiring funds for down payment, and should be prime subject for discussion. A minor verbal altercation was quickly dispelled.

OPINION: As funds are collected, it is my OPINION that an increase in internal struggling for funds will be seen.

5. Needs for the coffeehouse in San Diego. Material needs as described by [] from "Duck Power." Do not know if this is for the location at 10th and "C" Streets, or another location:

- 25 or more 15' 2X4"s
- 50 or more 5X8' sheets of 3/8" plywood
- 1,410 of sheetrock
- Standard size, steel fire door

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Glass, dimensions pending
 - Rugs (to cover plywood floors)
 - Lamps
 - Conduit pipe for electrical insulation
- NOTE: Also need the services of plumbers and electricians

MISCELLANEOUS (Subjects discussed)

- MDM is forming a "Speakers Bureau."
- The name [] (SP-?) is probably the person to whom the San Diego MDM Office phone is registered; []
- The Vista coffeehouse phone number is: 714-724-1563.
- The Vista MDM ("Green Machine") meets on Tuesday nights.
- The "National Lawyer's Guild" will be working with MDM.
- I heard it mentioned that "the ACLA* will contact [] (SP-?).
- *American Civil Liberties Union
- The name [] was mentioned, unable to remember subject under which discussed.
- The next "MDM Support Committee" meeting will be at 1300 at the CASE/HENAC at UCLA, "A" level lounge, Student Activities Building.
- [] reported that a "right-wing patriotic group" known as the American Ordinance Society (Arms Collectors, etc. ?) will be meeting at the Beverly Hilton Hotel for dinner on February 17, 1970. Some consideration given to having a demonstration in front of the Hotel at that time, still pending.
- It was mentioned that [] (Chicago conspiracy trial) will be in Los Angeles on January 17, 1970.

NOTE: Since this statement made, the judge presiding over that trial has been restrictive in permitting the defendants to travel. This recent attitude may very possibly affect any plan of [] to visit this area on 1/17/70.

- In a discussion about the recent (12/8/69) raid by the Los Angeles Police Department on the Black Panther Headquarters at 4115 S. Central Avenue, and a discussion about the evidence seized, PACKER made the following statement: "I can't wait until OUR witnesses testify!"

NOTE: Was strongly implied that "OUR" (?) witnesses will testify that the guns were planted by the police, and were known pre-ent prior to the raid. Also implied that she knew that this is not true, but merely an attempt to help a revolutionary group.

- Mentioned that the UCLA Law School will sponsor an MDM fund raiser at the UCLA Law School on January 17th, 1970.
- Indicated that radio stations "KPFK" (FM) and "KRLA" (AM) have been friendly in announcements, etc.
- A fund raising leaflet will probably be distributed in the near future. Consideration being given to two separate forms of fund raising letters, one for radicals and one for moderates; as often a moderate receiving a radical-type letter won't contribute, and vice-versa.
- [] and [] (both IDF) are both back east attending a national (USSF & SOS) anti-war, G.I. organizing convention.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

While not attending this meeting, [redacted] - YSA appeared at the "HAYMARKET" at approximately 1715. During the conversation, he indicated that one of his companions (11/C. approx 20. 5-7. 155. dark brown hair) is [redacted]. [redacted] is in the process of joining the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will be working on [redacted] but not with the KKK group. While not sure, he MAY have come to the "HAYMARKET" with [redacted] and a female companion in a [redacted] (see DMV).

DMV Information

The following were among the vehicles parked at the "HAYMARKET" during the meeting:

[redacted]

Legal Owner:

[redacted]

[redacted]

NOTE: Cannot be absolutely certain that this is the correct number observed.

Legal Owner:

[redacted]

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-4446)

DATE: 2/4/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: BLACK STUDENT UNION
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Dorsey High School disturbance, 1/10/70.	1/28/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

b7D
b7E

CC: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

100-70644
157-2444
157-1976
100-3267
157-3239

(MARGARET WRIGHT
(FREMONT HIGH SCHOOL)
(DORSEY HIGH SCHOOL)

JAW/mja

(7) mja

Read by

Jaw

(U) ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

100-3267-3506

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 4 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LA 157-4446

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



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b7C

ACLU

FILE NO.		INTELLIGENCE REPORT				DATE/TIME THIS REPORT 1-12-70 1045 hrs.	
SUBJECT DORSEY HIGH SCHOOL DISTURBANCE			ADDRESS OR LOCATION			RES. PHONE	DATE/TIME OCCURRENCE 1-10-70 1200
ALIASES			BUSINESS ADDRESS			CITY	BUS. PHONE
SEX	DESCENT	DATE OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR	EYES	C.I.I. NO.
VEHICLE YEAR - MAKE		BODY TYPE	COLOR	LICENSE NO.	YEAR	STATE	F.B.I. NO.
VEHICLE REGISTRATION			ADDRESS			CITY	RELATION TO SUBJ. DRIVER LIC. NO.
NAME OF SPOUSE			SUBJ. OCCUPATION			EMPLOYED BY	SOC. SEC. NO.

RESUME
1-8-70 major disturbance on Dorsey High School campus which required police officers to clear the campus. Community meetings called to protest so-called police brutality.

SOURCE Investigators						
EVALUATION OF SOURCE:						
A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE	B <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE	C <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE	D <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE	E <input type="checkbox"/> UNRELIABLE	F <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	RELIABILITY
EVALUATION OF INFO.:						
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONFIRMED	2 <input type="checkbox"/> TRUE	3 <input type="checkbox"/> TRUE	4 <input type="checkbox"/> TRUE	5 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPROBABLE	6 <input type="checkbox"/> BE JUDGED	TRUTH CANNOT

DETAILS OF REPORT:

The below persons were arrested on 1-8-70 during a disturbance at Dorsey High School:

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On 1-5-70 a Dorsey High School student was arrested for possession of marijuana by Mr. [redacted] (noon-aid at Dorsey High) and school security agents. [redacted] another student at Dorsey, interfered with this arrest and was suspended from school on 1-6-70.

On 1-8-70, [redacted] while on suspension, returned to the Dorsey campus and was observed by Mr. [redacted] who attempted to take him to the Boy's Vice Principal's office. [redacted] attacked [redacted] with his fists (c- DR.# [redacted]) and was subdued by [redacted] and school security agents. Rumors quickly spread around the campus that [redacted] had been beaten up by [redacted] and the security officers. A protest rally was staged in the quadrangle on campus (1-8-70) by BLACK STUDENT UNION members from Dorsey and a group of approximately 200 students and non students who gathered to hear the speakers. This activity occurred during school hours. Mr. [redacted] at Dorsey, asked those who were gathered in the quadrangle to leave and go to class or go home. At 1402, 1412 and 1423 an announcement declaring the group to be an unlawful assembly was made. Police officers were called on campus at

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INAME	ASSIGNMENT	DATE/TIME	NOTIFIED BY
NOTIFI- CATIONS	INAME	ASSIGNMENT	DATE/TIME
REPORTING OFFICER(S)	SER. NO.	DIV.	PAGE NO.
[redacted]		#11971, Intelligence Division,	bb

b6
b7c

ITEM No.	QUAN.	PAGE No. 2	TYPE OF REPORT	BOOKING NUMBER	DR No.	SERIAL NUMBERS
						<p>1450 hrs. to move the group in the quadrangle. As a result of this, 20 persons were arrested and 7 police officers were injured from flying missiles (rocks, bottle, trash cans, etc.). At approximately 1600 hrs. the command post, which was located at Potomac and Exposition Blvd., was shut down and the disturbance was considered secure. On 1-9-70 at 1930 hrs. a community meeting was held at the Mt. Calvary Church, 3770 Santa Rosalia Dr. to discuss the disturbance at Dorsey (See attached copy of 15.7 regarding this meeting).</p> <p>On 1-10-70, a rally was held on the steps of the Dorsey High School Auditorium to "Support the Dorsey Students in their struggle". (See attached copy of leaflet announcing rally).</p> <p>The rally commenced at 1200 hrs. and by 1245 hrs. a group of approximately 45 persons stood at the steps of the auditorium (which was closed). The following persons were observed at this location:</p> <p>METOYER, Vernon Bernard (IDF) JOHNSON, Joseph Henry (IDF) LEE, Ronnie (IDF) WILLIAMS, Tina Rochelle (NIF), 1753 W. 41st St., L.A., Female, Negro, 7-5-54, 5-6, 135, blk., brn., L.A.# 1-0030506-W; Student at Dorsey High School (10th grade), father; Hamilton WILLIAMS, 3210 W. 76th St., L.A., 752-4541, Mother; Alvada WILLIAMS, address unk., Guardian; Olla Moore, 1753 W. 41th St., L.A., 294-4036.</p> <p>RESUME: (for above persons) Subject attended rally held on steps of Dorsey High School Auditorium 1-10-70 re: major disturbance at Dorsey High School on 1-8-70.</p> <p>Ronnie LEE was one of four speakers at this rally and stated, "You brothers and sisters can see that the only way to get the man (police) off your back is to get together. We must get everyone involved, because the pig (police) don't care who he moves on. People over here on the westside didn't think that the police would beat them up side the head, but now they know different.</p> <p>The rally lasted until 1300 hrs. and an announcement was made that a meeting would be held at the Mt. Calvary Church, 3770 Santa Rosalia Dr. commencing at 1400 hrs. Investigators attended the students meeting at the church at 1400 hrs. and observed the above mentioned persons plus approximately 25 students and 3 adults. Joseph Johnson was chairing the meeting and various persons expressed their opinions on what should be done to bring Dorsey incident to the attention of all parts of the black community. Some of those suggestions were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create mass strike in all schools (Los Angeles). 2. Hold a mass rally on Monday or Tuesday of the following week. 3. Hold an assembly in the auditorium, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1970, at Dorsey High School. 4. Pass out leaflets re: incident. <p>Investigators were asked to leave prior to the close of the meeting. During this meeting another meeting was in progress in another section of the church. This meeting consisted of approximately 35 to 40 adults who represented themselves as being parents and so-called interested community people. The following persons were observed at this meeting:</p>

ITEM No.	QUAN.	PAGE No.	TYPE OF REPORT	BOOKING NUMBER	DR No.	SERIAL NUMBERS
		3				
			<p>WRIGHT, Margaret (IDF) ROBINSON, Abie (IDF) SHANE, Larry (IDF) AUBRY, Ernest L. (NIF): 4112 Don Felipe, Male, Negro, vehicle - 1964 Comet, 4 dr., white, XSY 087 (Calif.), occupation - Attorney, POB: Louisiana and registered with the PEACE & FREEDOM PARTY in 11-24-67. Wife - Alimeda R. AUBRY, and subject is reportedly to be an ACLU attorney.</p> <p>RESUME: (for above subject only) - Subject acting as attorney for militant students at Fremont High and was observed at a community meeting re: disturbance at Dorsey High School. Subject reported to be representing students who were suspended from Dorsey High School also.</p> <p>RESUME: (for other persons listed above; WRIGHT, ROBINSON & SHANE) Subject observed at meeting held at Mt. Calvary Church re: disturbance at Dorsey High School.</p> <p>During this meeting several persons identified themselves as parents and gave testimony regarding their child's involvement in the Dorsey High School disturbance. Some parents made claims of police brutality. Investigators were asked to leave the meeting prior to its closing.</p> <p>cc: FBI, LASO</p> <p>Name: Date:</p>			

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-3701)

DATE: 2/5/70

FROM : SA LESLIE F. WARREN

SUBJECT: FRIENDS OF THE BLACK PANTHERS
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Friends of the BPP-Gen. mtg., 12/8/69.	1/22/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

CC: [REDACTED]

100-61749 [REDACTED]
100-41474 [REDACTED]
157-4309 [REDACTED]
157-1618 (BPP)
100-73466 [REDACTED]
100-68465 (BARBARA BRITTIN) (SI)
100-68438 (CHARLES BRITTIN) (SI)
100-67274 [REDACTED]
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-5589 (NAACP)
100-71566 (LACDBR)
100-63972 (MERVIN DYMALLY)
105-564 (URBAN LEAGUE)
100-21704 (MILT ZASLOW) (SI)
100-74287 [REDACTED]
157-4143 [REDACTED]
100-59608 [REDACTED]
157-4243 [REDACTED]
157-4191 [REDACTED]
157-3430 [REDACTED]
157-4087 (BPP NEWSPAPER)
100-59501 [REDACTED]
100-56508 [REDACTED]
157-4493 [REDACTED]

157-4780
100-73724
100-74429
100-74335
157-4540

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~ (U)

100-3267-3507

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 5 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

LFW/mja
(31)

Read by LFW



LA 157-3701

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

[redacted] age
about 50 - a social worker. [redacted] - RI-B,
a social worker, age about 50 years.

All other necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

[redacted]

[redacted]

- attended Friends of the BPP
meet - 12/69
attended Friends of the BPP
meet - 12/69

b6
b7C

[redacted]

(PH)

Friends of Black Panthers
General Meeting

b7D Jan. 12, 1970

Home of [REDACTED]
Dec. 8, 1969--8PM--

1.

31 people attended the meeting--

Everyone at the meeting was talking about the "Police raid" on Panther Headquarters before the meeting.

[REDACTED] called meeting to order--

Said in effect--"Pigs", heavily armed; wearing masks and battle equipment, broke into Panther Headquarters, before dawn, battered the door down with a battering ram; left the place in shambles--wrecked the whole building, tore it apart.

Pigs shot two Panthers, wounded others--

Entire building was surrounded by armed pigs--

Pigs with guns aimed at Panther offices, were on roofs of buildings across the street.

Pigs were on roof of Panther building--had hard time battering hole in roof so they could gas Panthers inside.

Threw tear gas cannisters into building through hole in roof.

Weapons, pigs alledged to have found had been planted in Panther headquarters, by police pigs, themselves.

Short time before raid an unmarked truck was seen parked in back pf Panther building.

Above truck was used by pigs to take weapons to Panther building and plant them there.

[REDACTED]--said in effect

Friends of Panthers were alerted by Panthers, through emergency telephone tree.

All immediately went to Panther headquarters and had been there all day.

He and other Friends of Panthers had been able to get into the building--broke in from the back.; the tear gas was terrible, made people sick.

Barbara Brittin--

Pigs made a "dry run", broke into several other buildings occupied by Panthers.

She, herself had been called by Panther members ^{earlier} and was in one of above buildings when it was broken into by police.

At present Panthers line of telephone communication was completely broken.

Emergency telephone calls were being taken by Charles Brittin, at their home. Other locations were also receiving calls.

Hundreds of people rallied to support Black Panthers--stood on the street all day--defied police orders.

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b7c

Friends of Black Panthers

Jan. 19, 1970

General meeting

Home of [redacted]

Dec. 8, 1969--8PM--

2.

b6
b7c

[redacted]--
The "Establishment", clearly demonstrated that it wanted to destroy the Black Panther Party.

The attack on Panther Headquarters, was timed to coincide with Chicago raid and killing of Fred Hampton, by pigs.

Attack on Panthers had brought the entire community together in support of Panthers.

Money, telegrams, telephone calls offering help was coming in by the hundreds, since the the early morning.

People had rallied to defend Panthers, politicians, state and local, organizations. ACLU, NAACP, L.A.D.C.B.R. State Senator Mervin Dymally, Urban League, Che-Lumumba group, Communist Party, churches and general public.

Hundreds of dollars were being sent in-people were calling in asking where they could send checks.

[redacted]--after talking on the telephone-(telephone conversations were going on throughout the entire evening.)

b6
b7c

Said in effect---

Mervin Dymally had called for a meeting of officials of Los Angeles.

Mervin Damally would spend the entire night up-would be holding meetings at Victory Baptist Church, South Central Los Angeles, during the entire night.

The above church was packed with politicians, prominent civic leaders, lawyers who had rallied to support Panthers.

Throughout the evening [redacted] was called to the telephone-many times he announced large donations of money had been pledged for the Panthers.

[redacted] Said in effect--she and [redacted] would call for a meeting at 2PM. Tues. Jan. 9th, Los Angeles City College, to get support from students, for Panthers.

[redacted]--
She had received a telephone call to go immediately to Panther headquarters, that morning (Dec. 8th); went there stood on street near headquarters much of the day.

Several at the meeting said they had been near Panther Headquarters, that day.

Throughout entire evening telephone calls were coming in and being made. Many announcements were made re: donations of \$100

by [redacted]

Friends of Black Panthers
General Meeting

Jan. 19, 1970

Home of [redacted]
Dec. 8, 1969--8PM--

b6
b7C

3.

Milt Zaslow--

Called for discussion re: procedures and functions of Security Committee of F.B.P. which were later voted upon.

Spoke of necessity to be aware of background of all members of F.B.P., due to a police informer and provocateur having infiltrated above organization, mentioned [redacted] Case of [redacted] was discussed.

Milt Zaslow--

Said [redacted] had been called before Security Committee of F.B.P., and had continued to refuse to appear before that committee, after three requests to do so.

[redacted]--said in effect--

She did not appear before that committee because she was not confident that there was not an informer or police agent among those on the above committee; also she would continue to refuse to appear, in the future.

b6
b7C

Milt Zaslow--

Said in effect [redacted] gave certain checks and money collected for Panthers to a man to deliver to Panthers. Above actions were wrong [redacted] to the membership of F.B.P. to handle mail and money herself. She also turned over the membership list and combination of post office box, to above man.

Milt Zaslow--

Called for discussion re: possible expulsion of [redacted] from F.B.P.

Said in effect he did not agree with procedures and existence of a security committee--all organizations were subject to infiltration by informers and police agents, there was no way to keep them out.

Defended [redacted] said charges were misrepresented.

Said Trotskyists' tactics were always to divide organizations; could not work together with people who held opposing views.

[redacted] Milt Zaslow, [redacted] and others argued and shouted at each other for over an hour.

Milt Zaslow--said in effect--

[redacted] took notes in shorthand at a closed meeting, during questioning of prospective members of security committee. Refused to show notes.

ends of Black Panthers
meral Meeting

Jan. 20, 1970

home of [redacted]
Dec. 8, 1969--8PM

4.

b6
b7c

[redacted]--said in effect--

She hoped police did not get the \$132 which had been raised at her party, for benefit of Black Panthers, Sat. Dec. 6th.

She had taken above money to Panther offices.

[redacted]--
Told everyone they would be notified re: protests, rallies and demonstrations to protest pig raids, killings and destruction of headquarters.

A demonstration was being arranged by Mervin Dymally.

[redacted]--
Urged everyone to send telegrams to Gov. Reagan, city and county officials in protest against police raid.

Asked for donations--amount of money collected at the meeting was not announced.

During meeting---

[redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] were introduced by [redacted] as former members of John Brown organization, who would join Friends of Panthers.

After the meeting---
Black Panther Newspapers and recording "Seize The Time" [redacted]
[redacted]--were sold."

Friends of Black Panthers
General Meeting

Jan.11,1970

Home of [REDACTED]
Dec.8,1969--8PM

Seen at the meeting

b6
b7c

Ron Warren
Milt Zaslow
Dino Hirsch
Claire Hirsch
Barbara Brittin
Shirley Hey
Olive Bonadonna
Charles Nofzierre
Frank Hegler
Jim Cookson
Liz Shayler
Chris Shinebaum
Frank Brandt
Sylvia Garcia
Judy Shayne
Melody
Ned Moore
Louise Comey
Mark
Steven Cook
Donald Freed
Emmett Edwards
Ted Telamaque
Amelia
Gerald Passe
Pam Mathias
Bernice
Sima--woman--

Friends of Black Panthers

Jan. 20, 1970

General Meeting--

Home of

Dec. 8, 1969--8PM--

b6

b7c

Amelia--

Semitic origin--

45-yrs.--5ft. 4in. 138 lbs.

Black short curly hair--well groomed.

Brown eyes, light olive skin

Rather small features--

Bernice---

Semitic origin

48 yrs. 5ft. 1in. 120 lbs.

Black hair, shoulder length, wavy, caught at nape of neck,

Hair parted on left side. by ribbon or clasp.

Pale olive complexion--sallow--sharp features.

Brown eyes, glasses.

Generally angular looking woman

Sima or Zima---

Semitic origin

50 yrs. 5ft. 1in. 155 lbs.

Greying black hair--short--straight, straggly

Round, rather coarse skinned face.

Brown eyes--glasses sometimes.

Slightly prominent chin--out-going personality.

Very large legs, above knees.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-3267)

DATE: 2/20/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	American Civil Liberties Union 1/27/70	2/12/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D
b7E

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

MRS. [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D

100-30116

100-68277

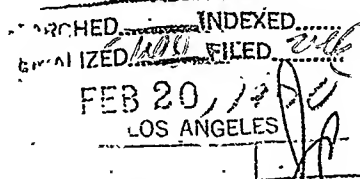
62-1664 (HCUA)

100-16439 (FRANK WILKINSON)(SI)

b6
b7C

JCO/alq
(6) *alg*

Read by *JCO*



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INTELLIGENCE REPORT

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File
ACTIVITY Meeting
AREA Brentwood
SUBJECT ACLU

DATE 1.27.70
FILE 3472
REFER _____

The above meeting was held at 740 Gretna Green Way, Brentwood (this is the Brentwood Elementary School). In attendance were Mrs. Blanche Pettington (chairman) of [REDACTED] b6
Malcolm Gordon and his wife; Bernice Belton, home phone no. [REDACTED] (Belton works out of the b7C
HUAC office, 555 No. Western Ave., mailing address - P. O. Box 74757, L.A., Calif., office
no. 462-1329. Present were 70 people, 41 women and 29 men (3 negroes, 6 orientals and the
rest were white).

Pettington started the meeting at 20:10 and asked everyone to standup and pledge allegiance to
the flag (this started some people to laugh however most of the people did participate). She
at this time talked a little about the ACLU and said that the people that are on the steering
committee must come to the meetings or they will be dropped from that committee. At ~~xx~~ this
point she introduced a Japanese man (about 28 years old, 5'10", 160 lbs., brown eyes, black
hair, wears glasses). He talked for 2 or 3 minutes about the Japanese evacuation of 1942 and
then went on to show a film on that subject. The film was narrated by Walter Cronkite. The
title of the film was "The Pride And The Shame" and showed how the Japanese were moved into
camps during the war with Japan and how unjust this was. After the film, the speaker said that
in 1950 a law was put on the books that in case of an emergency anyone can be called an enemy
agent and be put in jail. The speaker urged that everyone write to their Congressman and ask
him to repeal Title II, Internal Security Act (Detention Camps).

At this time Belton talked and asked that people write, phone or see their Congreeman now and
ask him to oppose H.R. 14864, Defense Facilities and Industrial Security Act of 1970. This bill
will reach the House floor on 1.29.70. She went on to say that it will probably pass unless

thex	OFFICER	SOURCE	DATE	FILE
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Investigation	1.27.70	

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INTELLIGENCE REPORT

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File

DATE 1.27.70

ACTIVITY Meeting

FILE _____

AREA Brentwood

REFER _____

SUBJECT ACLU

there are extensive protests. H.R. 14864 is a bill to tighten national security measures in defense facilities.

Frank Wilkinson had to undergo surgery on his spine and did not come to said meeting.

After the meeting coffee and cookies were served free but contributions were ~~m~~ taken. The meeting ended at 21:50.

OFFICER

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b7C

SOURCE

DATE

FILE

Investigation

1.27.70

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

not appear in court records.
"We have taken a number of cases to the County Grand Jury and no indictment was returned," Compton said.

The district attorney's office relies on the Police Department to bring cases forward, he said.

Arnebergh could not be reached for comment, but an aide said the city attorney's office also relies on the Police Department for referral of cases.

Inspector Peter Hagan, Police Department public information officer, said the department had re-

ferred 20 cases to either the district attorney or city attorney since November 1967.

Only two appear on court records. Officer Emmett Calvin Drennen pleaded "no contest" to a charge of assault against his estranged wife's boyfriend, and officer John R. Salyer was convicted of assaulting a prisoner in his custody.

The ACLU emphasized the cases of two officers it said had been disciplined three times during the 18-month period under study but had not been prosecuted.

Hagan said the department refused to return an indictment against one of the officers, Thomas L. Parham, and that the case of officer Charles E. Adkins was not taken to the district attorney because it involved only a violation of department procedures.

(Adkins lost a total of 10 days from March, 1968, to March, 1969, for striking the window of an occupied vehicle with his pistol, twice using "improper tactics to control" a juvenile suspect and then using "improper tactics to control an arrestee then in his custody.")

The ACLU said 10 other officers were removed from the force or permitted to resign from November, 1967, to May, 1969, for offenses that included threatening a citizen with a revolver, giving perjured testimony in a court

proceeding, striking a prisoner with a baton, being "involved in use of narcotics," assaulting a handcuffed prisoner and engaging in malicious mischief while intoxicated.

Hagan said the grand jury was checking to see if any of these cases had been referred for possible prosecution.

Another police information officer, Sgt. Dan Cook, criticized the ACLU for not taking into account several factors:

—The police disciplinary reports give only brief, general details of an offense.

—Many department regulations, especially one on shooting, are stricter than the law, and violations do not necessarily constitute criminal acts.

—Disciplinary action often is taken on evidence too weak for criminal prosecution.

Sperber said Younger had told him a major problem was finding enough witnesses for prosecution.

"I'd like to point out," the ACLU attorney said, "that very frequently the victims of police malpractice are prosecuted for assaulting a policeman or resisting arrest and the only witness against them is the policeman."

"If it's possible to convict an ordinary citizen with one or two witnesses, why can't the DA prosecute a policeman with a limited number of witnesses?"

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(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

pt. I
PAGE 3

Los Angeles
Times

Date: 1-28-70
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: LAURENCE R.
Title: SPERBER

Character: SM-C
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-33336-3509
100-3267-3509
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FEB 1 1971
FBI - LOS ANGELES

ACLU Charges Two Top Officials With 'Coddling of Cops'

BY PAUL HOUSTON

Times Staff Writer

A spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union Tuesday accused Dist. Atty. Evelle J. Younger and City Atty. Roger Arnebergh of "coddling cops."

The ACUL charged that Younger had begun felony prosecutions against only two of 104 Los Angeles police officers who were disciplined by the Police Department for 112 "criminal offenses committed against citizens" from November, 1967, to May, 1969.

Arnebergh instituted no misdemeanor prosecutions in the 19-month period, the ACLU alleged.

At a press conference, ACLU staff counsel Laurence R. Sperber said the charge against Younger and Arnebergh was based on information from two sources:

—Monthly reports of the Police Department's Internal Affairs Division, listing disciplinary actions.

—Municipal and Superior Court records of criminal prosecutions.

Sperber said the "crimes" which should have been prosecuted included perjury, unlawful arrest, inhumanity to prisoners, assault, battery, disturbing the peace, kidnaping, mayhem, assault with intent to commit murder, false imprisonment and assault with a deadly weapon.

Lawsuit Contemplated

He indicated the ACLU is contemplating a civil lawsuit to compel the district attorney, city attorney—or state attorney general—to prosecute policemen disciplined by the department.

Younger was not available for comment, but Chief Dep. Dist. Atty. Lynn D. Compton said it was "irresponsible" for the ACLU to conclude that prosecution was not attempted against disciplined officers simply because their names did not appear in court records.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015
F42M28K35

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-3887)

DATE: 3/3/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 12/31/69	2/6/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

b6
b7C
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INDEX:

NAAP

b6
b7C

1 - SAN DIEGO (REGISTERED)

b7D

CC: [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

157-3434

100-3267

100-5504

100-73480

157-4818

157-NEW

157-2974

157-4758

157-4394

157-3880

157-4767

157-4369

157-3910

157-3872

157-3871

157-3416

157-3624

157-2298

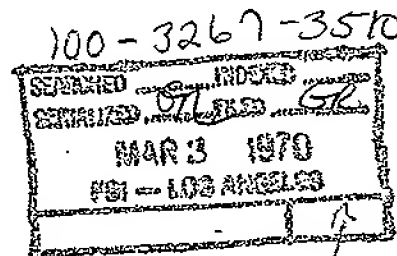
(ACLU)

(NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)

File Stripped
Initials

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



RHR/sal
(21)

read by _____

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Legal Defense: [redacted]

Have complete info on arrestees

a. families, etc:

Lwys: ACLU, N.L.G. (Blackington Lwys?)

24 hr. service on each Lwys.

Lwys in op. 24 hrs. serving

Bail & political prisoners like
war prisoners: i.e. selling bonds

catch up brothers before in jail

Not work on info of beatings

Peoples Legal Defense

Wright counseling - [redacted]

Bris in school, jail etc;

[redacted] in charge - 1 co. dependent

Guils: 1. Harassment suit
signature of defendant is

2. Suspense pigs for
Citizens arrest - if O.P. ed
P.O.W. should be.

3. Handled - investigating

Public Relations firm: working on
Press Releases P.R. work.
(media getting detour of pigs)
of them.

* W.A.P. promise pay bail
Using trouble [redacted] Huey

to find the ofc.
suspend results of Chicago of
[redacted] members use in case

Constant contact with [redacted]

b6
b7c

Barlema Out - of POW - 2.9.19

1. [redacted] 15,000
2. [redacted] 10,000
3. [redacted] "
4. [redacted] "
5. [redacted]

Property - Britton
12,500 - clear

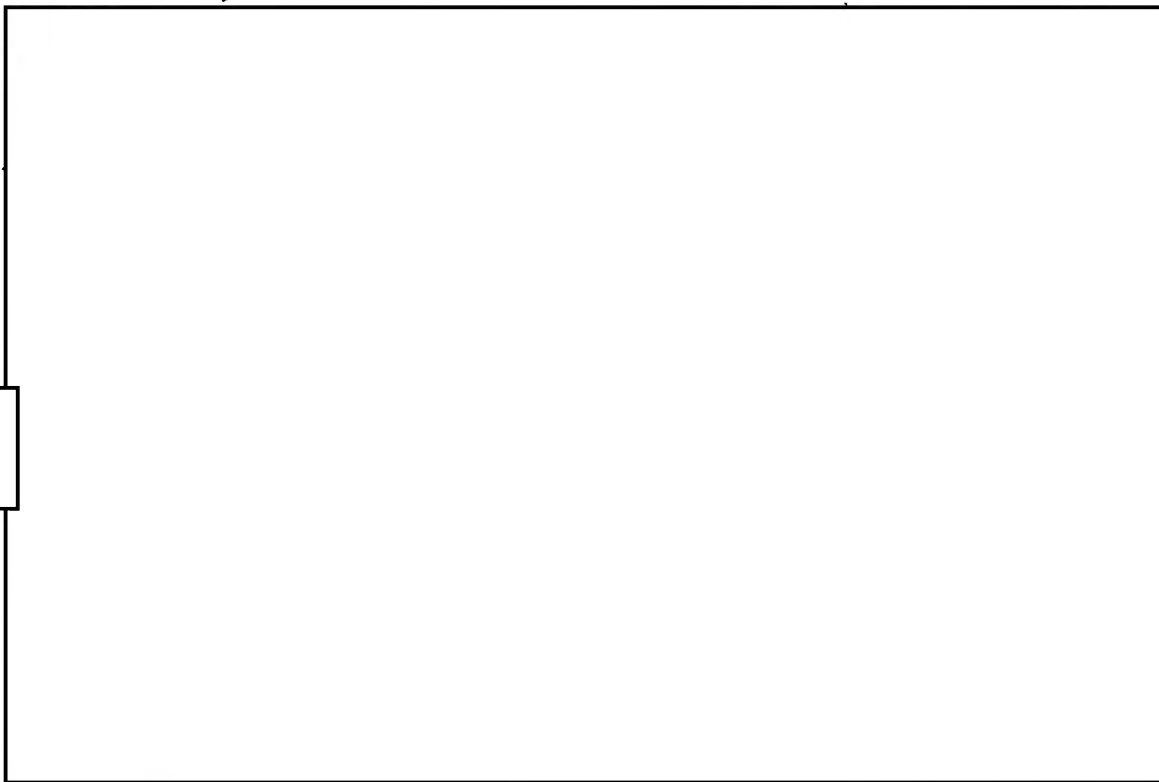
b6
b7C

Wax chest - to [redacted]
3 POW - Nat'l wide

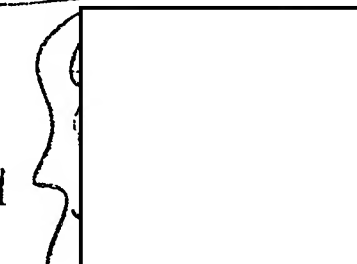
Speaking engagement
Bulletin, Radio, T.V.
341 Mt. S.F. Calif.

(Certificate in
B.P.C. County
printed)

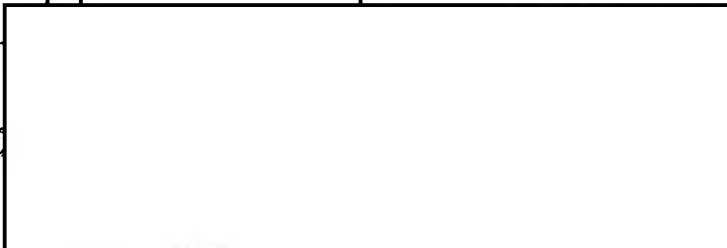
POW



1/53

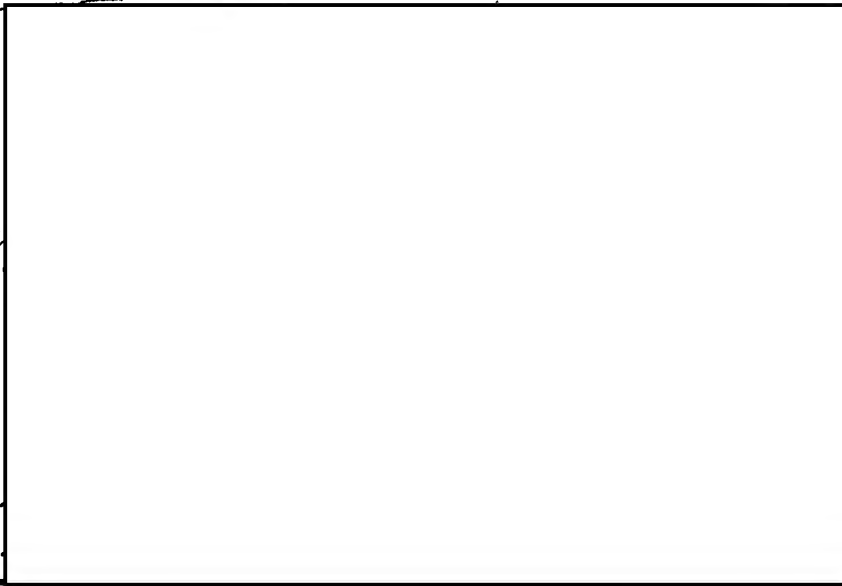


55



b6
b7C

C10



INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DATE/TIME THIS REPORT

1-29-70

SUBJECT		ADDRESS OR LOCATION				RES. PHONE		DATE/TIME OCCURENCE	
BLACK PANTHER PARTY, L.A. AREA (IDF)								12-8-69	
ALIASES		BUSINESS ADDRESS				CITY		BUS. PHONE	
								L.A. NO.	
SEX	DESCENT	DATE OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR	EYES	C.I.I. NO.		
VEHICLE YEAR - MAKE		BODY TYPE		COLOR	LICENSE NO.	YEAR	STATE	F.B.I. NO.	
VEHICLE REGISTRATION		ADDRESS				CITY	RELATION TO SUBJ.	DRIVER LIC. NO.	
NAME OF SPOUSE		SUBJ. OCCUPATION				EMPLOYED BY		SOC. SEC. NO.	

RESUME

Various names, organizations, and businesses appearing on the Black Panther Party mailing list which was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

b7E

EVALUATION OF SOURCE:					
A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE	B <input type="checkbox"/> USUALLY RELIABLE	C <input type="checkbox"/> FAIRLY RELIABLE	D <input type="checkbox"/> NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	E <input type="checkbox"/> UNRELIABLE	F <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABILITY UNKNOWN
EVALUATION OF INFO.:					
1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONFIRMED	2 <input type="checkbox"/> PROBABLY TRUE	3 <input type="checkbox"/> POSSIBLY TRUE	4 <input type="checkbox"/> DOUBTFULLY TRUE	5 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPROBABLE	6 <input type="checkbox"/> TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED
DETAILS OF REPORT:					

b6
b7C

NOTIFIED BY	NAME	ASSIGNMENT	DATE/TIME	NOTIFIED BY
	b6			
	b7C			
SER. NO.		DIV.		PAGE NO.
		Intelligence		

KABC	KHJ	KFOX	KBIG	KNXT	KNBC
KBBQ	KPPC	KBBI	KBNS	KEZY	KMPC
KIEV	KCBH	KCOP	KLAC	KNX	KPOL
KRLA	KGBS	KSRE	KUTE	KDAY	KFI
KRKD	KTTV	KTYM	KVEN	KALI	KWKW
KBCA	KGER	KGIL	KGLA	KHOF	KDUO
KKOP					

Resume: Black Panther Party mailing list containing the names of various radio and TV stations was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES 157-1618

FROM: SA [REDACTED] b6
b7C

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
--------	----------	----------	-------	----------

[REDACTED]	BPP 12/8/69	2/5/70	Writer	[REDACTED]
------------	-------------	--------	--------	------------

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D
b7E

157-3066 [REDACTED] b6
157-1713 [REDACTED] b7C
100-71931 (ASHGROVE)
100-68888 (STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE)
100-17375 (MILITANT LABOR FORUM)
100-73607 (CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF THE ARTS)
100-61745 (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)
100-68137 [REDACTED]
157-3815 [REDACTED]
100-70073 (PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY)
100-72855 [REDACTED]
100-1750 [REDACTED]
100-71001 [REDACTED]
157-4540 [REDACTED]
100-21704 (MILTON ZASLOW)(SI)
157-4309 [REDACTED]
100-72873 [REDACTED]
100-68795 (HAPPY VALLEY PARENTS ASSOCIATION)
100-3267 (ACLU)
157-3203 [REDACTED]
100-59295 (MEXICAN AMERICAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION)
157-1973 (POLICE MALPRACTICE COMPLAINT CENTER)
157-1948 (WATTS HAPPENING COFFEE HOUSE)
100-74917 [REDACTED]
157-2974 [REDACTED]

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~ (U)

JAW/alq
(43) *af*

Read by *Jaw*

100-3267-3511

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>af</i>	FILED <i>af</i>
FEB 1 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

157-1976 (MARGARET WRIGHT)
157-1866 [REDACTED]
157-2262 (BLACK STUDENT ALLIANCE)
100-66370 (AFRO AMERICAN CULTURAL ASSOCIATION)
157-1210 [REDACTED]
100-68223 (OPERATION BOOTSTRAP)
157-1967 (UNITED PARENTS COUNCIL)
100-5589 (NAMCP)
100-70572 [REDACTED]
100-66313 [REDACTED]
100-28255 [REDACTED]
100-65286 (NON VIOLENT ACTION COMMITTEE)
100-65141 (SCLC)
157-1049 (US)
94- 84 (KIRJ)

b6
b7C

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



S.M.W.B. COMMUNITY ACTION



b6
b7C

(Index continued on page 3)

INDEX: (Cont'd)

[REDACTED]
WATTS SUMMER INCORPORATED

[REDACTED]
OTIS ART INSTITUTE

[REDACTED]
PACIFIC CITIZEN NEWS PUBLICATION
CHOUMARD ART SCHOOL
KOREAN AMERICAN NEWS BULLETIN
LOS ANGELES SENTINEL

[REDACTED]
JOYCE FOLEY FASHION PRODUCTS
CALIFORNIA FASHION INSTITUTE

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
LOS ANGELES HERALD DISPATCH

[REDACTED]
PAPA BACH BOOKSTORE
ICE HOUSE
WATTS COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL
NATIONAL FORUM

[REDACTED]
ANDERSON RESEARCH CENTER

[REDACTED]
LE JOYZ LIQUOR STORE
GOLDEN GLOW CLEANERS

[REDACTED]
CREATORS PLAYHOUSE

[REDACTED]
(Index continued on page 4)

INDEX: (Cont'd)

COOP MARKET
DIALOGUE BOOKSTORE
GRANT HOLCOMB
SUMMERHILL WEST SCHOOL

[REDACTED]

THEOSOEPHICAL SOCIETY

[REDACTED]

PINKNEY'S LIQUOR STORE
SMITH BARBER SHOP
TOMMY TUCHER'S PLAYROOM
CONNIE'S BEAUTY SALON

[REDACTED]

LANGSTON CIVIC CLUB

[REDACTED]

b6
b7c

FOUNDATION FOR MEXICAN AMERICAN STUDIES
MEXICAN CIVIC AND PATRIOTIC COMMITTEE
BELLVUE COMMUNITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
COMMISSION ON CHURCH AND RACE
SALVATION ARMY
VICTORY BAPTIST CHURCH
ALL NATION NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
AVALON-HARBON COMMUNITY CENTER
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER
COMMUNITY PRIDE INCORPORATED
EAST CENTRAL AREA WELFARE PLANNING CENTER
EAST LOS ANGELES JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Index continued on page 5)

INDEX: (Cont'd)

EVERGREEN RECREATION CENTER

[REDACTED]

ALL PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN CENTER
CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION
NEW MOUNT PLEASANT BAPTIST CHURCH
ST. MARTIN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
LOCK COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT
ATHENS HEIGHTS CIVIC PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
CENTRO HISPANO
CLELAND HOUSE
CRENSHAW NEIGHBORS INCORPORATED
EAST LOS ANGELES BREAKFAST CLUB
EUCLID HEIGHTS COMMUNITY CENTER
HACIENDA VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

b6
b7c

[REDACTED]

COUNCIL OF MEXICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS
METROPOLITAN FAIR HOUSING CENTER
CORO FOUNDATION
JORDAN HIGH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
P.T.A.C
TRANSPORT A CHILD
FREDERICK DOUGLAS WRITERS RESIDENCE

[REDACTED]

ASCENSION FAMILY ASSOCIATION
COUNCIL OF CONFIRMED PARENTS
MEXICAN AMERICAN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

(Index continued on page 6)

INDEX: (Cont'd)

WATTS WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
INNER CITY CULTURAL CENTER
MUFUNDI INSTITUTE
PROJECT JORDAN
WATTS TOWERS ART CENTER
AQUARIAN SPIRITUAL CENTER



b6
b7c

NATIONAL NEGRO FOUNDATION FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS
STUDIO WATTS WORKSHOP
WATTS WRITERS WORKSHOP
BLACK MANS SELF IMAGE



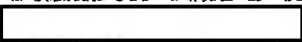
IMMANUEL CHURCH OF CHRIST



NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.



HUMAN RESEARCH AND PROGRAM SYSTEMS
FREEDOM DRAFT MOVEMENT



WILLING WORKERS
NICKERSON GARDENS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
PARENTS COMMUNITY ACTION
PEOPLE IN COMMUNITY

(Index continued on page 7)

INDEX: (Cont'd)

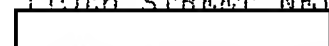


b6
b7C

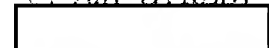
114th STREET COUNCIL
PARENTS IMPROVEMENT COUNCIL
PLAZA COMMUNITY CENTER
PUEBLO DEL RIO DEVELOPMENT
WELFARE PLANNING COUNCIL
IMPROVEMENT ACTION COUNCIL
SOUTH CENTRAL VOLUNTEER BUREAU
SOUTHWEST WELFARE PLANNING
TRAVELERS AIDE SOCIETY
ORGANIZATIONS OF WATTS
WATTS LABOR COMMUNITY ACTION CENTER
WESLEY SOCIAL SERVICE CENTER
WILLIAM MEAD HOUSING
95th STREET IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION



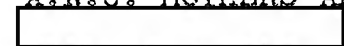
101st STREET NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB
107th STREET NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB
110th STREET NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB



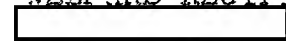
115th STREET IMPROVEMENT CLUB



A.N.C. MOTHERS ANONYMOUS



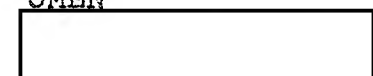
WELFARE RECIPIENTS UNION



ANGELES GIRL SCOUT COUNCIL



CATHOLIC YOUTH ORGANIZATION
EASTSIDE BOYS CLUB
LOS ANGELES COUNTY WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION
OMEN



(Index continued on page 8)

INDEX: (Cont'd)

[REDACTED]
URBAN WORKSHOP
WEST COAST NEWS SERVICE
WEST SIDE FORUM
GANZIA WASHINGTON
F. W. C. C.

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
LANGSTON LAW CLUB
[REDACTED]

OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIAL CENTER
STUDENTS NON VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMISSION
UNDERGROUND MUSICIANS ASSOCIATION
WESTMINISTER NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ALERT PATROL
CHARLES DREW MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
KABC
KBBQ
KIEV
KRLA
KRKD
KBCA
KKOP
KPFC
KCBH
KGBS
KTTV
KGER
KFOX
KBBI
KCOP
KSRF
KTYM
KGIL
KBIG
KBNS
KLAC
KUTE
KVEN
KGLA
KNXT
KEZY
KNX

(Index continued on page 9)

INDEX: (Cnnt'd)

KDAY
KALI
KHOF
KNBC
KMPC
KPOL
KF'I
KWKW
KDUO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-3267)

DATE: 3/4/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED] b6
b7C

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	ACLU, 2/10/70. 2/20/70		Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

b7D
b7E

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

b6
b7C

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D

100-68433 [REDACTED]
100-66026 (LA FREE PRESS)

b6
b7C

JCO/mja

(4) *mja*

Read by *120*

(U) ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

100-3267-3512

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED <i>197</i>	FILED <i>197</i>
MAR 4 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

[Signature]



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL - RESTRICTED~~
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File

DATE 2.10.70

ACTIVITY Meeting

FILE _____

AREA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

REFER _____

SUBJECT ACLU - Steering Committee Meeting

Coverage commenced at 20:00 and ended at 22:15. Present were:

[REDACTED] of the Brentwood Chapter

ACLU. Home address - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Los Angeles.

[REDACTED] - Home

address - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Telephone no. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He has recently returned.

from Houston, Texas where he was

working on the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 5'8", 160 lbs., brown-greyish hair,

about 48 yrs. of age. He is possibly

an attorney.

[REDACTED] White female adult, 5'3", 140 lbs.

Wearing a brown wig. [REDACTED] and her

husband have just returned from a trip

[REDACTED] where they visited about

once a year. Her husband also makes

business trips [REDACTED]

Present at the meeting were 8 people, 4 males and 4 females, average age - 45 and all

were white. The meeting was [REDACTED] and it started exactly at 20:00.

OFFICER

SOURCE

b6
b7C

DATE

FILE

[REDACTED] Investigation

2.10.70

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File

DATE 2.10.70

ACTIVITY Meeting

b6
b7C

FILE _____

AREA

REFER _____

SUBJECT ACLU- Steering Committee Meeting

The discussion revolved around a project in which the Brentwood ACLU office is involved.

It was explained that since there are no minority groups or needy people in the Brentwood area, thus the ACLU has setup a program in the local high school to inform the students of their rights under the Constitution. They have advertised a telephone number in the Free Press and have set up a committee in which people take turns in answering telephone questions and taking complaints from students, teachers and parents. The way it works is a persons calls the ACLU Brentwood Chapter and tells them what problem he or she are having with the school or police. They are in turn advised what to do and if the problem is bad enough then it is forwarded to the downtown office and turned over to an ACLU attorney for handling. They claim that they get at least 6 complaints a day that come mostly from students, however, some parents and teachers have also called. The above was discussed for about 45 minutes.

About 15 minutes of the meeting was taken up with old business that referred to a payment of \$52.00 for a liquor bill. The liquor was purchased for a party. The Brentwood Chapter has about \$370.00 in the treasury and they are now attempting to figure out a way to raise more money. It was suggested by Pettington that each member mail at least \$1.00 as a donation to the Chapter. This was agreed on and letters will be mailed out by Pettington requesting the monies. Each chapter of the ACLU pledges a certain amount of money to be sent to the main office yearly. The Brentwood Chapter's pledge is \$500.00 a year.

There was a very short discussion in reference to District Attorney Younger and

OFFICER

SOURCE

DATE

FILE

Investigation

2.10.70

b6
b7C

(U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - RESTRICTED
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File

DATE 2.10.70

ACTIVITY Meeting

FILE _____

AREA

b6
b7C

REFER _____

SUBJECT ACLU - Steering Committee Meeting

the non-prosecution of Los Angeles policemen. There were also some discussion that certain schools are using paid students to work as narcotic informants. The question was, "Is this or is this not legal?"

It was then decided that for the March Steering Committee meeting, they will have two speakers to speak about the mines in Kentucky and the treatment of the poor people working those mines.

OFFICER

b6
b7C

SOURCE

DATE

FILE

Investigation

2.10.70

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-71639)

DATE: 3/4/70

FROM : SA FRANCIS G. KAHL

SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW COMMITTEE (U)
IS - C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 URT/HK
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-4-90

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Minutes of Selective Service Law Committee on 1/29/70.	2/19/70	Writer	[REDACTED] (C)
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF CLASSIFICATION DATE 8/16/78				

Informant's report has been Xeroxed and is attached. (C) (U)

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. (C) (U)

Recommend case on WILLIAM SMITH be re-opened in view of his additional employment at Sacramento. (C) (U)

All other necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX: INDEXING ON PAGE 2.

CC: [REDACTED] (C) (U)

100-66375 (BILL SMITH) (C) (U)
100-3267 (ACLU)

100-62086
100-61365
100-5504 (NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD) (C) (U)
100-51780 (SANFORD CARTER)
100-74199
100-74742
100-73780

CLASSIFIED BY 1059
EXEMPT FROM GPO. 1059
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 2/27/78

100-3267-3513

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 4 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

FGK/lch
(11)

Read by F.G.K.

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LA 100-71639

INDEX:

[REDACTED]
SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER COMMISSION
[REDACTED]

~~(C)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW COMMITTEE

January 29, 1970.

1. Bill Smith opened the meeting. He announced that the following publications are available.
A Manual of speeches [redacted] Order from ACLU, 2101 Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash.
MILITARY COUNSELING MANUAL, [redacted] Order from National Lawyers Guild, 507 N. Hoover, L.A. \$10.
SCIENTIFIC ENGINEER TECHNICAL MANPOWER COMMENTS. \$7. annual sub. Available from 2101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.
2. The Scientific Manpower Commission will sponsor an all day conference on selective service on Thursday, March 12, at the Century Plaza Hotel. The cost of the conference is \$40. Reservations may be made by writing to Dept. W, 345 E. 42nd St., NYC.
3. A general discussion was held concerning the [redacted] case.
4. Sanford Carter reported on the case of [redacted] who was convicted by Judge Gray. [redacted] was sentenced to two years probation on the condition that he also do two years civilian work.
5. [redacted] reported on the case of [redacted] who had a medical report on his gout from a panel physician. The case was dismissed by the U.S. Attorney because of a medical disqualification.
6. [redacted] reported that [redacted] was acquitted.
7. New cases assigned at this meeting:
Attorney [redacted]
Attorney [redacted]
Attorney [redacted]
Attorney [redacted]
Attorney [redacted]
Attorney [redacted]
Attorney [redacted]
Attorney Sanford Carter - [redacted] (U)
8. [redacted] reported that [redacted] was sentenced to three years probation by Judge Williams.
9. [redacted] and [redacted] reported on the case of [redacted]. He was acquitted by Judge Hill.
10. [redacted] reported on the case of [redacted] which was dismissed by Judge Real.
11. Bill Smith reported that the Committee has \$750. in the bank, but has about \$900. in debts. A meeting was held to plan fund raising affairs. Letters will be sent out on Selective Service Law Committee letter heads.
12. Bill Smith announced that he is now teaching at McGeorge Law School, in Sacramento.

b6
b7c

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-12-2015

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

F42M28K35
CONTINUED

(U)

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-74342)

DATE: 3/9/70

FROM : SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT: SOCIALIST WOMEN'S ORGANIZING
PROJECT (SWOP)
IS - C

7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT BY 367 OR 7/1/81 (U)
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-9-90

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
--------	----------	----------	-------	----------

[REDACTED]	Meeting of SWOP on 2/4/70.	2/20/70	IC [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] (U) (C)
------------	----------------------------------	---------	---------------	--------------------

b6
b7C
b7D

Source is not personally contacted by Agent
personnel, but is an operative of [REDACTED] All
problems of identity, therefore, must be resolved through
contact with [REDACTED] Report has been Xeroxed and
is attached. (C) (U)

b7D

CC: [REDACTED]

100-64848
100-74607
100-67396
100-67020
100-70734
100-70142
100-55197
100-68930
100-72179
100-32199
100-73708
157-2612
100-3267
100-33973

(JEANNE FREEMAN)

(UCLA)
(COALITION)
(NOW)
(ACLU)
(COMINFIL FIRST UNITARIAN
CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES)

RHC/lch
(16)

Read by RHC

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP (5) of Classification
DATE 8/16/78

CLASSIFIED BY 1249
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/29/81

b6
b7C

100 - 3267 - 3514

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 9 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LA 100-74342

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



~~(S)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

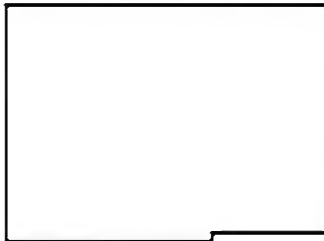
DATE/TIME: February 4, 1970 8:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Women's Center
1027 Crenshaw Boulevard

SPONSOR: SOCIALIST WOMEN'S ORGANIZING PROJECT (SWOP)

PURPOSE: Planning meeting for SWOP's participation in
WAR march on District Attorney's Office.

The following people were present:

(IDF)
(IDF)
(IDF)
(IDF)
(IDF)
(IDF)
(NIF)b6
b7C
b7D~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

E/Cauc. 26. 5-3. 115. Brown,

Brown, [REDACTED] was
active in old NOW.(IDF)
(IDF)
(IDF)
(NIF)

/Cauc, 27 years, 5-7, 130,

Jeanne FREEMAN reported that she did not confirm the date of February 11 with the professor from Compton Jr. College. She is to do this during the week. [REDACTED] will visit the site of the proposed child care center in Compton sometime next week.

b6
b7C

On Sunday, February 6 at 1:00 p.m. a meeting will be held by the NOW organization. A SWOP representative will go. The meeting will be held somewhere in Tarzana (address unknown). Either [REDACTED] will attend.

Reports were given on childrens centers now available for child care. The following facts were brought up:

1. Foster Homes and "Good Neighbor" homes are temporary.
2. To be a Day-Care Mother one must have a license from the State, and have the following :
 - a. fingerprints taken
 - b. Chest X-Ray taken
 - c. good record
 - d. clean home with separate bed, etc.

[REDACTED] was assigned to work on the 4-C's Program.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

2-3-70

Page two

The next item on the agenda was a speech from [redacted] [redacted] is from the Coalition at UCLA and from UCLA Medical Workers. She has worked in community health and public health. She stated flatly that the Coalition with the legal aid of the ACLU wishes to start action on the [redacted] Community Health Centers which is a planned parenthood organization. The Clinics have several facilities in the Los Angeles area (Santa Monica, Venice and on 8th Street in Los Angeles near the First Unitarian Church). [redacted] a lawyer, is trying to draw up a brief on the basis that the Centers are passing out birth control devices and pills without regard to human beings lives. The Center is using the Black and Chicano poor-working class as Guinea Pigs. The pills issued are not tested or fit for human consumption. The only medical record one has is a mandatory "pap smear." The Center and the pharmaceutical firms are one in the same. [redacted] asked for volunteers to go into the Center for contraceptives and make reports as to the Centers policies.

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-1618)

DATE: 3/11/70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

DECLASSIFIED BY 367 URT/ct
ON 7-5-82
Appeal # 9-0172

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	ACLU mtg on BPP 2/13/70	2/26/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

[REDACTED]
PEOPLES POLITICAL PARTY
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

2 - SAN FRANCISCO (REGISTERED)
(100-53950) [REDACTED]
(157-1203)(HUEY NEWTON)

CC: [REDACTED] b7D

100-3267 (ACLU)
100-55602 (HUGH MANES)(SI)
100-24137 (LENA FRIEDMAN)(RI-B)
100-74917 (REV. EDGAR EDWARDS)
100-60683 (LA VALLEY STATE)
100-5589 (NAACP)
157-2549 (OPERATION BREADBASKET)
100-68783 (STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
157-4446 (BSU)
157-3430 [REDACTED]

RHC/sal
(14) sal Read by RHC

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Classification
DATE 8/16/78

CLASSIFIED BY 359
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/21/97

100 - 3267-3515

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 11 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCE:

b7D

DATE/TIME:

February 13, 1970 8:00 p.m.

LOCATION:

Presbyterian Church
7350 Sunset

SPONSOR:

American Civil Liberties Union

PURPOSE:

Hugh MANES speaking on who are the Black Panthers.

There were approximately 150 people in attendance. Those identified are as follows:

(NDF) Chuck FISHEL
(IDF) Lena FRIEDMAN - ACLU Member
(IDF) Rev. Edgar EDWARDS - Black Pastor
(NIF) Virgil BURKE - Peoples Political Party
(IDF) Rodney SMITH - L.A. Valley State
_____, speaker identified as the
President of the student body at L. A.
Valley State

Source arrived and the first speaker was already speaking on drugs. He asked for anyone from the audience who was from the Black Panther Party to come forward at this time and give their views on drugs on the campuses.

The next speaker was Lena FRIEDMAN. She spoke on the ACLU's involvement with desegregation. She said this was one battle that had been won, but still had a long way to go as this was going to be taken to the Supreme Court. The ACLU Attorneys intend to stay on this. She also produced the first page of the Los Angeles Times dated February 13 where a newsman or a television reporter had been beaten by the pigs. She stated that the ACLU had a tremendous job to do here. She also made a statement that Fred HAMPTON'S death was nothing but murder by the pigs. There were a great deal of things coming up for the ACLU to work on. Organized gun control would be one of the things they would work on. Pollution would be another area. A Steering Committee was being formed and would meet this coming week. A form was passed around for members of the audience to sign if they had time to spare either to work on the Steering Committee or in any other area. She also stated that any member of the audience would be welcome at any of the ACLU Executive Board meetings.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The next speaker was Reverend EDWARDS. He stated that he could not give the Black Panther Party views politically because many of their views he did not agree with. He stated he had been on Central Avenue (after receiving a phone call at 6:30 a.m.) at 7:00 a.m. the day the pigs tried to bust into the Party Headquarters. He had approached two police officers and given them his card indicating he was a Pastor of a church, stating that he knew many of the people inside the building and would they please direct him to the Command Post. The officers replied, "If you don't get out of here we will put a hole through you big enough to put your head through." He then stated that he asked the officers why, and their reply to him was, "You are a nigger aren't you?" Reverend EDWARDS stated that this was the first time he realized he was black. He gave some of his affiliations as Operation Bread Basket and NAACP and stated he had opportunities to meet people like Stokely CARMICHAEL, Rapp BROWN and Bobby SEALE. In Operation Bread Basket his group had worked very actively in the black community. The white businesses that had refused to bank in the black banks had been picketed and by the time their eighteen cash registers had been brought down to just one cash register ringing, they were willing to talk with his group and put money into the black banks.

The next speaker was Rodney SMITH from L. A. Valley State BSU. He stated the white radicals were not where the BSU members were. He was immediately questioned as to what the difference was between BPP and BSU. He stated that politically there were no differences. The only way he could explain the two parties were not joined together as one was that the BPP functioned in the communities and the BSU functioned on campuses. As a BSU student he brought to the campus what was happening in the community or to the community what was happening on the campus. Their function was mainly education--to educate the smaller brothers and sisters--and they are actively engaged in the Breakfast Program.

The next speaker was the President of the Student Body of L. A. Valley State. He became quite abusive with his language referring to the audience as white honkies and their color being dull white. He stated that when the ACLU members got together in one corner and did their "thing" that the BSU would be in another corner doing their "thing." He felt the two groups were unable to work together. This brought discussion

2-13-70

Page three

b7D

from the audience. One woman, in particular, said she had come to hear what they had to say hoping to learn something from them and was very upset to find she was being insulted. This brought a stream of abuse from the BSU students who were speaking. One older caucasian man then stood up and stated to the BSU, "You claim you are 11% of the population in the U.S. and yet you only have 50% of your communities backing. In fact, you have less than 50% and how in the hell do you think you can create a revolution with less than 11% and even if you had the full support of the 11%, you would still need the support of the white radicals. I'd love to see you accomplish the revolution by yourselves, but I really don't think you are going to be able to do it." This started open confrontation from the audience and the BSU members. They then denied making some of the statements they had made and said if the white radicals got into the corner and the black radicals got into their corner then we could come together and see where we went from there. X

The rally the Black Panthers were holding in support of Huey NEWTON on Saturday was mentioned. One female, caucasian stated she had just come from the Black Panther headquarters where ACLU had been in hopes of getting a Panther to speak. She had talked with Elaine BROWN who had stated the reason there was no Panther speaker at the meeting this evening was that:
(1) After all, why should we trust you? (2) It is more important to get a building to have our rally in tomorrow.
(3) The ACLU has never given us attorneys when we wanted them. She then stated that the rally scheduled for Saturday in support of Huey NEWTON was supposed to have been held at Trade Tech, but now Trade Tech had turned them down. She understood that if no other facility could be obtained the rally would be held at South Park. Rodney SMITH then stated, "Yes, we will hold the rally at South Park because it is the peoples park and no one can put us out of there."

Desegregation was then discussed with one of the audience asking the BSU how they felt about the bussing. Rodney SMITH answered, "We don't like it, we don't intend to put up with it, and we are quite happy with the black schools and black administration and black curriculum. He pointed to Manual Arts High School as an example and stated that the students there were doing great things with their all-black school. That if

2-13-70
Page four

b7D

desegregation was forced into a school like Manual Arts and a white student and a black student got into a fight over a dime this would not have to be political or racial, but the administration would claim that it was so and any fight they would state was with racial overtones and students would be suspended.

Rodney SMITH also discussed the Central Avenue shoot out with the pigs and stated that if there were ever another shoot out of this type the black community would be wiped out. The helicopters would start dropping bombs, the tanks would be in there and this was literally what the establishment was trying to do--wipe out the black people.

Virgil BURKE was next to speak. He stated he was a member of BSU and the Peoples Political Organization. He spoke very briefly. He said he did know the Panthers, they were black people just like himself, and they intended to get their freedom just like the BSU did and they would fight with any means necessary.

Reverend EDWARDS also stated during his speech that he would protect his home at any cost. He did not believe that going out into the community with machine guns and guns was going to get the job done, but he would protect his home.

The meeting ended with the BSU members arguing with the ACLU members who were present.

2-23-70:cjb

cc: FBI

Name:

Date:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-1864)

DATE: 3/24/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUPS
RM

DECLASSIFIED BY 367 URT/ctt
ON 7-25-82

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Info re Amer- ican Justice Foundation.	3/16/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

b7D

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

AMERICAN JUSTICE FOUNDATION

b6
b7C

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D

100-3267 (ACLU)

KPH/mja
(3) mja

Read by

(U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Classification
DATE 8/16/78

(U)

100-3267-3516

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 24 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/27/78



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO.	CONFIDENTIAL		DATE/TIME THIS REPORT	
SUBJECT	AMERICAN JUSTICE FOUNDATION		RES. PHONE	DATE/TIME OCCURRENCE
ALIASES	AJF		BUS. PHONE	L.A. NO.
SEX	DOB	DATE OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
HAIR	EYES	C.I.T. NO.		
VEHICLE YEAR - MAKE	BODY TYPE	COLOR	LICENSE NO.	YEAR STATE
F.B.I. NO.				
DRIVER REGISTRATION	ADDRESS	CITY	RELATION TO SUBJ.	DRIVER LIC. NO.
NAME OF SPOUSE	SUBJ. OCCUPATION	EMPLOYED BY	SOC. SEC. NO.	

Information re: the current progress of this sub-section of the AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUPS (AVG), a right-wing counterpart to the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU).

b7E

EVALUATION OF SOURCE:					
A <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE	B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE	C <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE	D <input type="checkbox"/> NOT USUALLY RELIABLE	E <input type="checkbox"/> UNRELIABLE	F <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABILITY UNKNOWN
EVALUATION OF INFO.:					
1 <input type="checkbox"/> CONFIRMED	2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROBABLY TRUE	3 <input type="checkbox"/> POSSIBLY TRUE	4 <input type="checkbox"/> DOUBTFULLY TRUE	5 <input type="checkbox"/> IMPROBABLE	6 <input type="checkbox"/> TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED

DETAILS OF REPORT: [redacted] reports that the development of the AMERICAN JUSTICE FOUNDATION (AJF), a legal activist sub-group of the AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUPS (AVG), is progressing.

The organization is being developed to counter the leftist oriented legal activities of the ACLU. The format of the AJF charter will closely follow that of the ACLU, so that any attack on the AJF by the ACLU may be countered with their own typical tactics.

The development of the AJF is currently [redacted] of the AVG; [redacted] and [redacted] from the Sacramento area.

The [redacted] of the AJF will be [redacted] for the Santa Ana Bulletin. Currently, [redacted] indicates that [redacted] is not aware that the AJF is a sub-group of the AVG.

The AJF will maintain a bank of right-wing attorneys to promote legal action against leftist individuals, organizations and activities. They will attempt to counter activities of the ACLU and hopefully gather a large following by other conservative attorneys.

b6
b7C

NOTIFICATION	ASSIGNMENT	DATE/TIME	NOTIFIED BY
[redacted]	Spl. Agent FBI	3-3-70	Copy this report
NAME	ASSIGNMENT	DATE/TIME	NOTIFIED BY

REPORTING OFFICER(S)	SER. NO.	DIV.	PAGE
[redacted]	10109	Intelligence	4

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE MEMORANDUM *** F42M26K35

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-1618)

DATE: 5/16/69

FROM:

SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RACIAL MATTERS

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
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LA 5270-R*	BPP	4/23/69	Writer	[REDACTED]
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b7D

Source reports on activity at the BPP Headquarters, 4115 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

The BPP is a violence prone black militant organization headquartered in Berkeley, California, with chapters located throughout the United States.

Source operates under departmental authorization but is "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~". If it is necessary to disseminate this information outside the Bureau, it should be suitably paraphrased to adequately protect this sensitive source.

Source's report is as follows:

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] (9:57 p.m.)

Advises ACLU is holding its annual Spring Convention at Coronado, California. Will try to have [REDACTED] on program as speaker. [REDACTED] directed to call telephone number [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

1 - 157-3598 (BPP COMMUNICATIONS)
1 - 157-3430 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-3267 (ACLU)

(U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

EEB/alg
(4) *alg*

100-3267-3517

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 16 1969	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

17m

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-13-2015
F42M28K35

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-3267)

DATE: 3/30/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	SUBJECT 3/12/70.	3/23/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D
b7E

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached.

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

b6
b7C

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D

100-73688
100-32199 (UCLA)

JCO/lmd
(4)

Read by [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-3267-35/6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 30 1970	
FBI-LOS ANGELES	



5010-109

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - RESTRICTED
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-13-2015
#42M28K35

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File
ACTIVITY Meeting
AREA 1110 Bates Ave., Los Angeles
SUBJECT ACLU

DATE 3.12.70
FILE _____
REFER _____

Coverage commenced at 20:00 and ended at 22:30. Present were 104 people.

This meeting (Lecture combination) was presented by the ACLU Hollywood chapter.

The subject for the evening was "The Significance of the Chicago Trials". ~~Spak~~ Speaker was Dr. Richard Wasserstrum (Wasserstrum is a professor of law and philosophy at UCLA, School of Law and is a member of the Board of the So. Calif. ACLU).

Wasserstrum spoke for about an hour and then had a thirty minute discussion period. Wasserstrum talked about the law on conspiracy and described in detail what conspiracy means and how unfair this particular ^{LAW} ~~is~~ ^{this} particular law is mostly used by the Federal Government. He talked about Judge Hoffman, saying that the Judge was far too involved in the case himself and because of this point an appeal by the attorneys will probably be won. He said that under normal circumstances a judge will warn someone in court that they are out of order but instead this judge just kept adding everything up until the end of the trial and then sentenced everyone for contempt.

After listening to Dr. Wasserstrum it became quite apparent that he was attempting to disgrace the Chicago court and the whole procedure. He was not coming out and directly make false statements but he used his words in such a manner that he had the audience believing what they wanted to believe to start with. During the question and answer period he took great advantage in words such as "maybe, possibly, I believe so, it would appear that way and apparently". *

OFFICER

SOURCE

DATE

FILE



Investigation

3.12.70

b6

b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - RESTRICTED
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

(U)

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File
ACTIVITY Meeting
AREA 110 Bates Ave., Los Angeles
SUBJECT ACLU

DATE 3.12.70
FILE _____
REFER _____

At this time Jim Burford (phoenetic spelling), who is the temporary chairman of the Hollywood chapter, made the following announcement: A meeting will be held on April 2, 1970 at 8:00 p.m. and April 16, at 8:00 p.m. at the home of Don White, 1933 Myra, Los Angeles.

The Hollywood Chapter of the ACLU has not been active in the past. It is said that the Hollywood area has 1100 members, thus they are going to reorganize, elect officers and try to become one of the most active chapters in the area.

Attached to this report is a copy of the Peoples' World and 2 leaflets.

OFFICER

SOURCE

DATE

FILE

b6
b7C

Investigation

3.12.70

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-68888)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 4/1/70

FROM : SA ROBERT H. CLAUDIUS

SUBJECT: STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
IS - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 367 JRT/ctt
ON 7-5-82

Ampl # 9-0172

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Mtg. of the SMC-CSCLA, 3/4/70.	3/17/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

b6
b7C

CC: [REDACTED] b7D

100-60788 (CSCLA)
100-74624
100-73083
100-72945
100-63656
100-73979
100-3267 (ACLU)

RHC/mja

(9) mja

Read by

RHC

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF DECLASSIFICATION
DATE 8/16/78

CLASSIFIED BY 1259
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 2/27/78

100-3267-359

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 1 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM:

b7D

ORGANIZATION: SMC - CSCLA

SUBJECT: General Meeting (Called as "Emergency Meeting" however)

Date/Time: March 4 (Wednesday), 1970 - 1200 to 1310

Location: CSCLA - Library Room #560 (Basement room)

Attendance: Approximately 23 persons, including:

Don BECHLER (IDF) - Chairman

Jim LITTLE (IDF) - Actually controlled meeting

Keith BUSHEY (IDF)

Saul SALCEDO (IDF)

Robert NIEMANN (IDF)

Larry GLASS (IDF)

Gary TOWNSEND (IDF)

Former Student Body President, now employed by CSCLA in "Student Activities."

Harry SAUBERMAN (IDF)

Glenn ZELMAN (IDF)

10106 Longly Way, Arcadia

Phone 286-3224

Louis ROLLINS (IDF) - No participation

CSCLA Students of Objectivism

NOTE: There were many "new faces" as was stated by Chairman BECHLER

Discussion

The main topic was the recent rejection, by [redacted] of a request by SMC for the use of CSCLA facilities for an anti-war conference on Saturday, March 7, 1970. A summary of this occurrence was the headline article in the CSCLA College Times on this date (3-4-70). The editorial was also on this subject (See Enclosures #2 & #3 respectively).

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b7C

Various ways of dealing with this situation were discussed. [redacted]

[redacted] the meeting [redacted] being a "yes man" advocated holding the conference at CSCLA despite [redacted] refusal to provide the premises. [redacted] he felt that the participants could meet in the free speech area. [redacted] explained that if enough "political pressure" were applied, [redacted] would be helpless, and thus would not interfere for fear of mass student dissention. [redacted] mentioned that he had attempted to contact A. L. WIRIN (IDF) of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), hoping that the ACLU would take legal action to prevent [redacted] "illegal & unconstitutional" interference with plans for the SMC anti-war conference at CSCLA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

While WIRIN was not in, [] left all pertinent information with an aid, and received assurance that WIRIN would review the matter upon his return (unknown when he was to return).

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The general feeling of those present (other than [] was that an alternate location should be obtained immediately, and that the conference should be held at that location, with publicity circulated regarding [] failure to provide a location. The reasons for the group's desiring to hold the conference at an alternate location are as follows: 1). not enough time to build a sufficient following capable of changing [] mind, 2). considering the amount of recent student disorders at other colleges and universities, a confrontation which could result from going against the order of [] could result in more criticism than support, 3). while several people favored a confrontation, it was felt that it would be seen by few students as it would occur on a Saturday.

Because of lack of support for his ideas (OPINION) and supposedly advocating democratic principles, [] stated that he would go along with the desires of the group; holding the conference at an alternate location and circulating publicity/leaflets condemning [] action. [] stated that he would still attempt to obtain a classroom at CSCLA for the conference through channels, there was no opposition to this statement.

b6
b7C

[] suggested that [] (member of the Associated Students Board of Directors) introduce a resolution to the BOD criticizing [] action, and demanding that he give permission for use of the facilities. [] stated that he would attempt this. (NOTE: A decision by the BOD would not require action by the [] of the College.)

[] continued to be very vocal, spreading absolute lies and suppressing information pertinent, but critical of the SMC. He continued to state that [] action was unconstitutional and only served the interests of the ruling class. He mentioned only in passing, and very briefly, of possible campus violations against SMC; "Something about a rally held in the library walkway that was against regulations." (Refers to a rally and semi-violent confrontation with campus police on February 6, 1970, over attempts to prevent General Electric recruiters from recruiting on campus.) [] further stated; [] lets people from off-campus, scab-recruiters who represent the capital and war-making interests, come on campus, but refuses to permit CSCLA students the use of it's premises, it's very obvious that [] is for the war in Vietnam and has an interest in seeing that it continues.

b6
b7C

The alternate location has not yet been determined, but is being sought. The group agreed that a rally should be held Friday at 1100, preceded by a press conference at 1030. A group of radical performers have retained the Free Speech Area for 1200 on that date (3-6-70), it is hoped that they too, will condemn [] action (after a conversation with the group)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The group also agreed that a leaflet would be prepared "immediately" which would criticize [redacted] action. (NOTE: Although this leaflet was also to be distributed immediately, as of 1300 on the following day, no such leaflet had appeared on campus.)

Other groups agreeing that [redacted] action was incorrect, are sought for participation in Friday's (3-6-70) rally. SMC speakers will occupy the majority of the time however. Other groups are also sought for the press conference, again however, SMC will speak the most. (NOTE: SMC at CSCLA is controlled entirely by the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance.)

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b7c

ENCLOSURES

1. [redacted] Article from the CSCLA College Times (Headline), dated Wednesday, March 4, 1970.
2. "UNWISE DECISION!" Article from the CSCLA College Times (Editorial), dated Wednesday, March 4, 1970.

Greenlee Denies SMC Confab Here

By FRANK CANDIDA
Managing Editor

The Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) will meet at noon today in Lib. B560 to discuss action against President John Greenlee's refusal to allow it use of school facilities for a regional antiwar conference.

SMC had organized the conference Saturday to plan mass action in conjunction with the scheduled April 15 nationwide anti-Vietnam War protest. It had planned to

bring high school students and Third World people (oppressed nonwhites) into the antiwar movement.

Dr. Greenlee said in a memo that he did not believe "that this is a suitable time for this campus to act as host for the regional conference of SMC."

"I have confidence in the good intentions of Mr. Don Bechler (SMC chairman) and Dr. Tim Harding (SMC's sponsor). However, in view of the recent events in California, I deny permission

to hold at CSLA the regional conference of SMC proposed for March 7, 1970."

Dr. Greenlee did not elaborate on his stand when asked later.

"I simply believe that when they have a public meeting advertised as such, they cannot control who comes or what occurs," he said.

Bechler said between 100-150 persons representing more than 75 colleges and Southern California antiwar groups are expected. A flyer advertising the conference states "Everyone is invited to attend."

Although the SMC has sponsored other peaceful gatherings in the past---including a national meeting at Cleveland's Case Western Reserve University two weeks ago---Dr. Greenlee said his action was unrelated to other SMC-sponsored events.

"I'm more concerned with what has occurred in Southern California," he said.

Bechler said the SMC requested the permit Thursday and that it was refused yesterday.

"Dr. Greenlee was very firm in his stand not to let this conference come off," he said.

"I explained to him the role of SMC and that to join, all one has to do is oppose the war in Vietnam through the use of mass actions such as demonstrations. I referred to our record of past conferences such as Oct. 18 when he had a conference here.

"There was not disruption then, not even a crayon mark on the

wall... We never call for any form of violence."

Roger Fontes, A.S. representative from the School of Engineering and an SMC member, said, "Greenlee doesn't specifically say why SMC can't hold the meeting here because he has no valid reason.

"Whether he has the power to deny the permission to hold a regional meeting of SMC at Cal

State L.A. is in question.

"We see this as an attack on everyone's right to hold public meetings. We can't let the type of thing go on."

Students for a Democratic Society was denied use of CSLA facilities for a western regional convention earlier this quarter. Dr. Greenlee then worked under orders from State College Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke.

ENCLOSURE #1



EDITORIAL

Unwise Decision!

Dr. John A. Greenlee yesterday denied the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) use of a Cal State L.A. building for a Southern California antiwar conference.

Dr. Greenlee said, in a memorandum, "I do not believe that this is a suitable time for this campus to act as host for the regional conference of SMC...In view of recent events, particularly in Southern California, I deny permission to hold at CSLA, the regional meeting of SMC proposed for March 7, 1970."

He later told the College Times, "I simply believe that when they have a public meeting advertised as such, they cannot control who comes or what occurs." An SMC flyer invites all to attend the conference, although specific invitations were mailed to every Southern California college and antiwar group.

The C.T. believes that Dr. Greenlee should reconsider his prohibition on the use of CSLA facilities by the SMC. We believe he is judging the SMC guilty by its association with other so-called radical antiwar, antirepression groups.

Taken in perspective, the SMC has a particularly nonviolent history. It sponsored two completely nondisruptive antiwar moratoriums at CSLA, one each in October and November.

It held another conference at CSLA in October which was also totally peaceful. Just two weeks ago, the national SMC held a conference at Cleveland's Case Western Reserve University which received good media coverage for its orderliness.

At the conference scheduled for Saturday, the SMC was to break up into committees and plan for a nationwide antiwar moratorium to be held April 15. It would also try to bring high school students and Third World people into the antiwar movement.

None of that sounds conducive to violence.

The school's stand is particularly puzzling when one considers that CSLA allowed G.E. recruiters on campus last month when trouble was imminent---practically promised.

We can't charge that Dr. Greenlee has taken an "overt prowar stand" because of his actions in the past, such as ordering CSLA to be closed for an SMC-sponsored moratorium in November. Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke later made Dr. Greenlee revoke that order.

However, we do feel that Dr. Greenlee made a mistake in not allowing SMC the use of Sci. 144 for its conference.

Reconsideration of his stand would leave Dr. Greenlee in a much better perspective with radical groups. It was Dr. Greenlee, following orders from Chancellor Dumke, who refused the Students for a Democratic Society permission to use CSLA for a western regional conference earlier this year.

Or is Dr. Greenlee really trying to help the radical left by denying it facilities, thus generating controversy and support?

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE #2

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-17375)

DATE: 4/20/70

FROM:

SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES LOCAL -
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
IS - SWP

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	LAL-SWP spon- sored James P. Cannon Banquet 3/21/70	3/24/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

1 - NEW YORK (RM)
100- [REDACTED]

1 - PHOENIX (RM)
100- [REDACTED]

3 - SAN DIEGO (RM)
100- [REDACTED]
100-
100-

b6
b7C

11 - SAN FRANCISCO (RM)
100- [REDACTED]
100-
100-
100-
100-
100-
100-

100- [REDACTED]
100-
100-
100-
100-
100-

CC: [REDACTED]

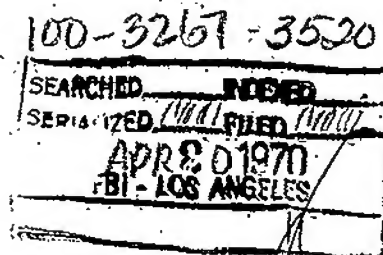
b7D

100-23847
100-74891
100-70510
100-75262
100-73083

b6
b7C

DDW/alq
(72) *aly*

Read by DDW



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b6
b7c

100-74369	[REDACTED]	100-29463	[REDACTED]
100-29647	[REDACTED]	100-29526	[REDACTED]
100-75261	[REDACTED]	100-70430	[REDACTED]
100-75305	[REDACTED]	100-73381	[REDACTED]
100-70862	[REDACTED]	100-56607	[REDACTED]
100-66375	(BILL SMITH)	100-32992	[REDACTED]
100-4876	(A.L. WIRIN) (SI)	100-58628	[REDACTED]
100-3267	(AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION)		
100-72172	[REDACTED]	100-23553	[REDACTED]
100-72179	[REDACTED]	100-72004	[REDACTED]
100-69583	[REDACTED]	100-66510	[REDACTED]
100-36312	(DAVE COOPER) (SI)	100-68352	[REDACTED]
100-69390	[REDACTED]	100-72394	[REDACTED]
100-19949	[REDACTED]	100-72059	[REDACTED]
100-54859	[REDACTED]	100-32021	[REDACTED]
100-24141	[REDACTED]	100-29057	[REDACTED]
100-58416	[REDACTED]	100-29374	[REDACTED]
100-56733	(GEORGE DAVIS) (SI)	100-23431	[REDACTED]
100-66151	[REDACTED]	100-54961	[REDACTED]
100-42438	[REDACTED]	100-29522	[REDACTED]
100-71965	[REDACTED]		
100-29632	[REDACTED]		
100-38143	(MAX GELDMAN) (SI)		
100-34235	[REDACTED]		
100-31033	[REDACTED]		
100-31766	[REDACTED]		
100-29560	[REDACTED]		
100-72175	[REDACTED]		
100-58890	[REDACTED]		

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

[REDACTED]

b6
b7c

March 22, 1970

A banquet, sponsored by the Los Angeles Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, was held the night of March 21, 1970, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles. The following persons were among the approximately 175-200 in attendance:

Steve Bloom
Peggy Brundy
Jim Cannon
Louie Cobet
Phil Connor
Dave Cooper
Della Coover
Oscar Coover
Lil Curtis
Ella Davis
George Davis
Ken Evenhuis
Ken Farr
Dave Frankel
Leo Frumkin
Max Geldman
Sheavy Geldman
Milt Genecin
Tiby Genecin
Grace Glass
John Gray
Phil Hardy
Bill Hathaway
Peter Hershoff
Edmund Kovacs
Shirley Kovacs
Walter Lippman
Jim Little
Jim Miller
Mari Murati
Dean Patterson
Mary Anne Patterson
Esther Perry
Hayden Perry
Howard Rosen
Julia Rosen
Dave Saperstein
Eugene Scholl
Harrell Schultz
Carole Seidman
Peter Seidman

March 22, 1970

Milt Slakter
Alice Snipper
Ann Snipper
Henry Snipper
Mitt Snipper
Alma Strowiss
Bob Strowiss
Barbara Taplin
Steve Zippon
Terry Hardy (San Diego)
Bill Kitt (San Diego)
Lud Gartner (San Diego)
Morris Starskey (Phoenix)
Joan Jordan (San Francisco)
Lou Jones (San Francisco)
Paul Montauk (Bay Area)
Carol Towner (Hayward)
Dianne Feeley (San Francisco)
Herman Fagg (Bay Area)
Antonio Camejo (Bay Area)
Patricia Ilyama (Bay Area)
Froben Lozada (Bay Area)
Ronald Moreno
Carol Smith
Bill Smith
A. L. Wirin
Walda Roth
Matthew Roth
Allan Taplin
Peter Cooper

The after dinner program was chaired by Oscar Coover.

One of the speakers was Patricia Ilyama, one of the SWP candidates for office in the California elections. She said that one of the most important political developments of our time was the radicalization of American youth. She said that many of these young radicals had come to look upon the Young Socialist Alliance and the Socialist Workers Party as leading radical groupings because of the experience and unwavering commitment of those organizations. She said that the life-long fight of Jim Cannon was a major example to these young radicals.

Herman Fagg, SWP candidate for Governor of California, also spoke. The other California SWP candidates were introduced from the floor.

A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union spoke briefly. Wirin said that, while he did not agree with all of the tenets of the SWP, he wanted to say publicly how much respect

March 22, 1970

and admiration he had for Jim Cannon as a man. Wirin said he had known Cannon and Cannon's late wife for many years.

The main speaker of the evening was Joseph Hansen from New York. Hansen discussed mainly Cannon's political life history. He said that Cannon, and a few others, had managed to keep the true revolutionary spirit alive for many years in the country which was the major bastion of world imperialism and capitalism. He said that Cannon had remained steadfast in spite of powerful opposition from Stalinists, fascists, and the capitalist-dominated U. S. Government.

In addition to acting as Master of Ceremonies, Oscar Coover made a collection speech. Over \$900 was collected, in addition to the money made on tickets. The tickets sold for \$5, with a \$3 ticket for students.

Carol Smith, the attorney engaged by the SWP in its attempt to challenge the California election laws, was present, as were her associates in that case, Bill Smith and Ronald Moreno.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-3701)

4/21/70

FROM: SA LESLIE F. WARREN

SUBJECT: LIBERATION UNION
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Mtg. Liberation Union 2/9/70	4/6/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

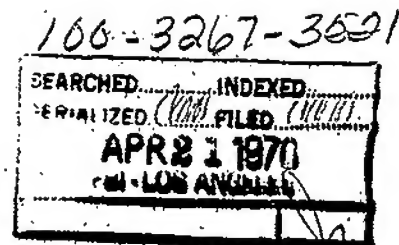
2 - SAN FRANCISCO (REGISTERED)
157-1203 (HUEY NEWTON)
100-56748 [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

CC: [REDACTED] b7D

100-73827 (HAYMARKET)
100-21704 (MILT ZASLOW) (SI)
157-1618G (BPP)
157-4842 (CUPP)
100-45319 [REDACTED]
100-71566 (LACDBR)
100-23660 (ROSE CHERNIN) (SI)
100-74335 [REDACTED]
100-68465 (BARBARA BRITTIN) (SI)
(100-3267) (ACLU)
100-73466 [REDACTED]
100-74429 [REDACTED]
100-64492 [REDACTED]
100-67416 [REDACTED]
157-4309 [REDACTED]
100-70073 (PFP)

b6
b7C



LFW/bjr
(33) *bjr* Read by LFW

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LA 157-3701

157-4493 [REDACTED]
100-67274 [REDACTED]
157-3911 [REDACTED]
157-4245 [REDACTED]
100-32199 (UCLA)
100-66386 (SOUTHERN AFRICAN FREEDOM ACTION COMM.)
100-74707 (MDM)
157-4780 [REDACTED]
157-4243 [REDACTED]
100-74992 [REDACTED]

157-4467 [REDACTED]
157-3300 [REDACTED]
157-4540 [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

[REDACTED]

LONG BEACH STATE COLLEGE

[REDACTED]

Liberation Union
General Meeting
Haymarket 507 N. Hoover, L.A., Calif.
Feb. 9, 1970--8PM

Apr. 3, 1970

1.

About 25 people attended the meeting--

Milt Zaslow--chairman--

Talked about necessity to support Black Panthers.

Said in effect--On account of arrests of many Black Panthers, it made it necessary to raise much money for bail and defense funds.

Excessive bail was ordered by racist establishment, in order to keep Black Panthers in jail.

At the CUPP meeting in Chicago, it was decided to pay bail directly, and not through bondsmen.

When they raised bail through bondsmen, 10% of the money was lost. high

When such bail ~~as~~ was charged for Black Panthers and other political prisoners, large sums of money was lost.

By supplying bail independently, entire bail money would be returned to CUPP; which would result in establishment of a revolving bail fund, available at any time.

Liberation Union members must be ready to raise large sums of money.

Liberation Union members who owned property, were asked to raise money on that property, as security.

[redacted]--said in effect

Now was the time to contact their friends who would give \$ 1,000 each, for bail and defense fund for Black Panthers and all political prisoners.

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b7c

Milt Zaslow---

Spoke about LACDBR--said in effect---That organization could not be depended upon to give financial support.

Whenever LACDBR did help Black Panthers' defense, they did not supply good lawyers--those lawyers were poor, ineffective.

When called upon for money, they continually said they were completely out of money.

Rose Chernin was very angry on account of appearance of her name on ~~an~~ official CUPP stationary and form letters.

Rose Chernin demanded that her name be taken off all CUPP, stationary, letters, publicity.

Rose Chernin resented fact her name was listed as a sponsor of CUPP and Liberation Union, without her permission; said, she cause trouble if her name, cont'd.
would

Liberation Union
General Meeting
Haymarket 507 N. Hoover, L.A., Calif.
Feb. 9, 1970--8PM

2.

Apr. 4, 1970

Milt Zaslow---cont'd---

was not removed immediately.

Milt Zaslow--

Said in effect--He did not know what could be done about removal of Rose Chernin's name from there letter-head, CUPP letter and stationary.

He had included name of Rose Chernin, as a sponsor, because Rose Chernin had earlier consented to help LU and CUPP.

He did not get her consent to publish her name on CUPP and LU letter head, because she was in New York, at National Conference of Communist Party, when letterhead was made up and sent to printers.

Milt Zaslow--said in effect--

Urged all LU members to work to make Huey Newton Birthday rally, Feb. 14th, at Trade Tech, a success.

Urged them to sell tickets--to raise a good sum of money.

Rally would be held at Trade Tech, even if it had to be held in the courtyard of that school.

Jr. College Board had refused them use of Trade Tech auditorium, for the rally.

Above board's decision was racist-discrimination by pro-conservative, Birch Society members of that board.

LU would make every effort to use Trade Tech auditorium, even if they had to occupy it.

Asked [redacted] if he could occupy Trade Tech auditorium.

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[redacted] Said in effect--He could not occupy Trade Tech Aud., because he was under suspicion by officials of that school.

He was a student there; at present; had been arrested there last year, for distributing literature.

Trade Tech was well guarded by guards who wore civilian clothes.

There were oppressive and very strict rules enforced at Trade Tech; no freedom there, for students.

Barbara Brittin---said in effect---

LU would go to court, Tues. at 10AM--(Feb. 10th) re: Use of Trade Tech Aud. for Huey Newton Rally, Feb. 14th, which had been denied by the ultra conservative Jr. College Board.

Above decision by Jr. College Board, was unconstitutional: denial of civil rights and freedom--cont'd.

3.

Liberation Union
General Meeting
Haymarket 507 N. Hoover, L.A., Calif.
Feb. 9, 1970--8PM---

Apr. 5, 1970

Barbara Brittin--cont'd---

of speech.

LU would take the case to superior court if a favorable decision was not handed down at Tues. hearing.

LU would also take the case to State Supreme Court, right through to the U.S. Supreme Court.

An ACLU lawyer would represent LU in court hearing, Tues. Feb. 10th, at 10AM--

If the court denied use of Trade Tech, for Huey Newton Rally, Feb. 14th, that rally would be held there, anyway. In the courtyard and on the street, in front of Trade Tech.

That rally would be held, no matter what.

[redacted]--said in effect

He would get some leaflets run off in the Trade Tech print shop, after present meeting.

Above leaflets would ask for support for Black Panther, Huey Newton Rally, which was scheduled at Trade Tech Aud., Feb. 14th.

Above leaflets would appeal to students to support Huey Newton Rally, at Trade Tech, against ruling of Jr. College Board, which refused use of Trade Tech Aud.

Leaflets would be distributed early in the morning, as children went to school, at entrances of certain high and Jr. high schools.

[redacted]---said in effect--

He would volunteer to distribute above leaflets.

[redacted]
And others volunteered to distribute leaflets.

[redacted]
Spoke about union involvement--to raise money for LU and CUPP, to defend Black Panthers and political prisoners.
Milt Zaslow---

Said Black Panther support was increasing among many organizations and people.

Spoke of forthcoming conference in Chicago, to enlist support for Black Panthers.

Many big names had promised to appear [redacted]

[redacted] prominent Communists, religious leaders, educators.

Barbara Brittin--

Mentioned that lawyer [redacted] would, cont'd.

b6
b7c

Liberation Union
General Meeting
Haymarket 507 N. Hoover, L.A., Calif.
Feb. 9, 1970--8PM--

4.

Apr. 5, 1970

Barbara Brittin-cont'd--

defend Black Panthers and Panther causes.

[redacted] was a good lawyer, had defended [redacted]
[redacted] very successfully, when he had been arrested,
in the past

Said [redacted] could not attend night meetings
of LU, because he worked at night.

b6
b7c

[redacted] worked in the electronics field.
Milt Zaslow--

Announced debate between himself and [redacted] at
Haymarket, Feb. 21st, subject Permanent Revolution.

Announced meeting of LU members, at home of [redacted]

[redacted] Sunday Feb. 15th.

At above meeting, resolutions which LU would present
at Peace and Freedom Convention, at Long Beach State Col-
lege, would be discussed and written.

Told every LU member to attend.

Told everyone to register P and F Party.

[redacted]
Said he was a registrar. Told people to register P&F
Party, with him.

[redacted]
Announced formation of First Aid classes, in different
areas of Los Angeles, urged people to attend those classes,
in order to learn how to look after themselves and others
during demonstrations, when they were beaten up or injured
by the pigs.

Announced class in self defense, at Haymarket, every
Sunday, at 1PM--a very good person would teach those clas-
ses. Stressed importance that LU members learned ^{how} to pro-
themselves in preparation for the revolution.

[redacted]
Told everyone to attend reading of "Inquest", his play
at Ashgrove, Feb. 16th 8PM--

Said parts would be read by [redacted]

[redacted] and himself.

Above performance would be a benefit for defense fund
for [redacted] and [redacted]

Said his book on [redacted] was progressing.

Asked [redacted] to take home some more of the
manuscript to type up, for that book.

Liberation Union
General Meeting
Haymarket 507 N. Hoover, L.A., Calif.
Feb. 9, 1970--8PM

5.

Apr. 5, 1970

[redacted]---

Announced MDM meetings held at Ingraham St. offices.
Urged people to volunteer services.
MDM was responsible for underground papers which were distributed to armed forces.
Members of MDM worked inside the army.
Members of the army would take part in strikes.
GI's were involved in many activities.

b6
b7c

[redacted]---

Said she was organizing an Orange County branch of Liberation Union.

[redacted]---

Distributed pamphlet re: scheduled teach-in at UCLA, re: Africa-lectures, motion pictures, speeches, Feb. 12th and 13th.
Sponsored by Southern African Freedom Action Committee, UCLA.
Tickets could be obtained at International Students Center.

[redacted]---

Asked permission to be heard---said in effect---He did not agree with the way LU was run.

LU was not accomplishing anything concrete towards the revolution, were going too slowly.

LU did not push projects in the community, with the people and their problems.

Leaders of LU were disinterested in individual members, were not interested in helping members with special projects they were involved in,

He could no longer work under conditions in LU--Would leave the organization and would continue to work toward certain goals by himself or in another organization.

[redacted]---

Said in effect--he could not continue to work within the framework of LU.

Had joined Friends of Black Panthers, in order to accomplish certain goals in the community, to date had accomplished nothing.

Would leave the LU.

[redacted]

and [redacted] left the meeting--LU members did not ask them to reconsider their decisions to leave LU.

Some members said they felt they had lost two good workers who should have been persuaded to stay in LU.

Liberation Union
General Meeting
Haymarket 507 N. Hoover, L.A., Calif.
Feb. 9, 1970--8PM

Apr. 3, 1970

Seen at meeting-all names are phonetically spelled.

Milt Zaslow
Edith Zaslow
Donald Freed
Judi Shayne
Ron Warren
Gene Warren
Sylvia Garcia
Frank Hagler
John VanLeeuwen
Steven Cook
Jim Cookson
Mark Steiner
Louise Monaco
Sheila
Charles Nazbrizier
Ed Madart
Barbara Brittin
Liz Shaylen
Chris Schonebaum
Les Evachéck
Clare Jones
Emmett Edwards

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

SP42M28K35

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-41016)

DATE: 4/14/70

FROM : SA RICHARD J. RAYSA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS TO
ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-
AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (SCAHUAC)
IS - C

7-5-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 367 URT/ctt
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-14-90 (U)

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Report re- garding in- formation learned at office of SCAHUAC on 3/30/70.	4/2/70	Writer	[REDACTED] (WR) (U) (C) b7D

Informant's report has been Xeroxed and is
attached. (C) (U)

CC: [REDACTED]
100-16439 (FRANK WILKINSON) (SI) (C)
100-36540 (BETTY ROTTGER) (SI)
100-39680 (PAULINE SCHINDLER) (S)
100-65141 (SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
EDUCATIONAL FUND)
100-68277 [REDACTED]
100-32199 (UCLA)
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-30962 [REDACTED]
100-45796 [REDACTED]
100-68654 (PEACE ACTION COUNCIL) (C) (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 8/19/78
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

100-3267-3522
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APR 14 1978
FBI - LOS ANGELES

RJR/lch
(12) *lch*

Read by *RF*
CLASSIFIED BY 1257
EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 7/29/78
7/29/78

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OTHERWISE



LA 100-41016

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further. ~~(C)~~ (U)

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

[] PROFESSOR] ~~(C)~~ (U)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Los Angeles, Calif. March 31, 1970

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIANS TO ABOLISH HUAC/HISC
555 N. Western. Los Angeles, 90004.

b6
b7C
b7D

March 30, 1970 - [REDACTED]

Wilkinson is recovering from his recent surgery, and has not "officially" returned to the office. However he comes to his desk at SCAHUAC office every day for a few hours and works at his typewriter. (U) (C)

He received a telephone call (3/30) requesting him to attend a meeting April 2 at 8 PM at the residence of Pauline Schindler, 835 N. Kings Road; sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). Wilkinson (U) said he would attend the meeting. (C)

[REDACTED] was absent from the office as she was attending an all-day conference at UCLA. She called the office and requested that Wilkinson send a certain piece of literature, concerning the analysis of a congressional bill, to the following name and address:

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]
ACLU School of Law
Los Angeles, Calif.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] came in SCAHUAC office for a short visit as they are both working at the Peace Action Council.

Betty Rottger arrived at 2 PM to do her bookkeeping work.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Date prepared

4/23/70

Date received

4/21/70

Received from (name or symbol number)

b7D

Received by

SA

b6

b7C

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☐ written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Date of Report

Date(s) of activity

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated
by Informant _____

Brief description of activity or material

Leaflet re Wilshire Student Rights Center
obtained by informant at WSP office

File where original is located if not attached

100-3267

* INDIVIDUALS DESIGNATED BY AN ASTERISK (*) ONLY ATTENDED A MEETING AND DID NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE.
VIOLENCE OR REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES WERE NOT DISCUSSED.

☐ Information recorded on a card index by _____ on date _____

Remarks:

INDEX:

~~Wilshire Student Rights Center
Los Angeles Tel # 935-0812~~

lcc w/o encl to

b7D

(U)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Block Stamp

100-3267-3523

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
APR 23 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

ACLU

AMERICAN
CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
323 WEST 5TH STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90013



TELEPHONE (213) 626-5156

WILSHIRE STUDENT RIGHTS CENTER

935-0812

GOALS

To function as a center for students, parents, teachers, and administrators dealing with such problems as concern the civil rights of students in the senior (and junior) high schools.
To establish and maintain dialogue between representatives of the student Rights Center and students, parents, teachers, and school administrators.

STRUCTURE OF STUDENT RIGHTS CENTER IN RELATION TO ACLU

The Student Rights Center is a subsidiary group established by the Wilshire Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. The Center will be served by the chapter and by the downtown paid staff of ACLU in the following ways:

- A. The chapter will have fund raisers to cover costs of the center. It will serve as a source of volunteers, although the Center will also welcome volunteers from other sources. Through its Newsletter it will inform members of the needs and activities of the Center.
- B. The paid staff of ACLU downtown will serve as consultants working with the Center to plan how each case is to be handled. Consultants will also advise as to which cases cannot be handled by the Center because they fall outside of its functions. An ACLU staff member will serve as liaison between the specialists in law and school problems with whom the Center will work. The ACLU consultant will also connect the center with members in other chapters who will take over a specific case that is outside the Wilshire area.

FUNCTIONS OF THE STUDENT RIGHTS CENTER

- A. To serve as a clearing house for student civil rights problems.
 - 1. Phone calls must be taken from the center exchange.
 - 2. Appointments will be set up between the client and an interviewer from the Center. Interviewing is done in person and recorded in triplicate. Until the Center has an office, the interview will take place in a public place (coffee shop, library, church).
 - 3. The interview, typed if possible (at least the description of the incident should be typed), is then sent to the Director.
- B. To consult with Downtown ACLU.
- C. To implement the plans of the ACLU consultant and the Director.
 - 1. The Director will ask the Coordinator to get a Case Chairman and as many people as are needed on this case.
 - 2. The Case Chairman will then set up meetings with others in the group for this case (Case Delegates) with advisory specialists (legal, school or community people). These resources will be provided to the Case Chairman by the Director. When the Delegation is prepared, it will meet with appropriate school officials.
 - 3. The Case Chairman will write, or have written by a delegate member, a full report of the actions taken, and submit it to the Director, who will forward it to the Downtown ACLU consultant.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-68888)

DATE: 4/17/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	SMC 4/4/70	4/10/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

Source was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

Open 100-NEW on [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] b6
b7C

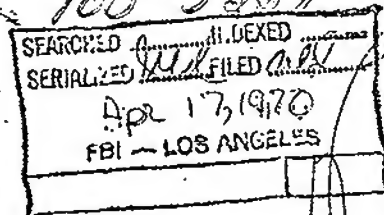
All other necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

CC: [REDACTED]

b7D

100-NEW
100-74624
100-75211
100-NEW
100-75312
100-DEAD
100-74273
100-71010 (BOB FITZGERALD)(SI)
100-74274 [REDACTED]
100-NEW
100-72788 (THIRD WORLD COALITION)
100-32672 (ACLU)
100-57253 (YSA)
100-17375 (SWP)

b6
b7C



DDW/sal

(16) Read By [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



April 6, 1970

S. M. C. (Student Mobilization Committee)

[redacted]
Los Angeles, California

A meeting was held at the above address on April 4, 1970 from approximately 2:0'clock until 4: 0'clock. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss further plans for the demonstration to be held on Wed. April 15, 1970.

The Chairman of the meeting was [redacted]

There were about 35 to 40 people present. among these people present were the following:

Sally Bishop

Sherry Gemas

Don Bechler

Richard Spears

Lonny Monroe

Bob Fitzgerald

Tracy Fox

Judy Spears

Sam Uberman

John Montgomery

b6
b7c

Adgenda- Campus reports

- Third World - Going to put out a leaflet

High Schools- Week long protest and teachin's. Smc supports teachers strike.

- Progress Report- Given by [redacted] Stated that

[redacted] came from San Fransisco to work full time until april 14.

A.C.L. U. will handle case with reference to ^{case} ~~person~~ ^{per} ~~son~~ ^{son} ~~son~~

[redacted] was voted to be the [redacted] of S.M. C.

to the A.C.L.U. in S.M.C. vs. City ^{MR}

Press Conference on tues ~~friday~~, at the Press Club.

Monitor-report-

[redacted] There will

be a monitor meeting held 8: 0'clock p.m. Wed.

[redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-68654)

DATE: 4/21/70

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

b7D
b7E

SUBJECT: PEACE ACTION COUNCIL
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	PAC 3/10/70	4/10/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

b6
b7C

CC: [REDACTED] b7D

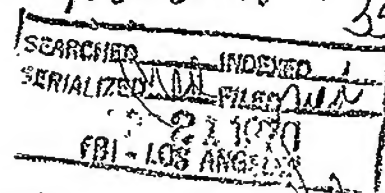
100-58627 [REDACTED]
100-22612 (ELSIE MONJAR) (SI)
100-71502 (LIBBY GOLDMAN)
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-73688 [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

(U) ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

JCO/alq
(7)

Read by JCO



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - RESTRICTED
INTELLIGENCE REPORT

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File
ACTIVITY Contact
AREA 555 No. Western Ave., Los Angeles
SUBJECT PAC

DATE 3.10.70
FILE 8935-2846
REFER _____

b6
b7C
b7D

Everyone at PAC seems to be quite busy preparing for the March and April actions.

They are sending out hundreds of calendars describing the activities for April. One of these calendars is attached to this report. It describes all the action that will be taken during the month of April. At 13:30 this date the Finance Committee had a meeting at the PAC office. It is believed that the meeting was in reference to PAC moving to a new location. There will be Peace Action Council conference, Wednesday, March 18 at 8:00 p.m. at 1200 So. Manhattan Place, Los Angeles.

Information has it that the Resistance is planning to pack a court room on the 23rd of March at 09:30. This is Judge Williamson's court and the judge will be sentencing a [] for participating in a sit-in demonstration at an induction center.

The ACLU will present [] in a discussion on "The Significance of the Chicago Trials". This will be on Thursday, March 12, at 8:00 p.m. at the Hollywood Jewish Community Center, 1110 Bates Center, Hollywood.

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2015
F42M28K35

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-3267)

DATE: 4/22/70

FROM : SA WILLIAM J. NOLAN

SUBJECT: AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	American Civil Liber- ties Union mtg. 4/2/70	4/13/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D
b7E

Informant's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

Informant was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:

CC:

100-7554
100-28905
100-58669
100-73998

b7D

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b6
b7C

WJN/alq
(6)

Read by

100-3267 - 3526 / A

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 22 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



5010-103

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - RESTRICTED

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-13-2015
F42M28K35

INFORMATION ONLY

TO File

DATE 4.2.70

ACTIVITY Meeting

FILE _____

AREA ACLU, [redacted]

b6
b7C

REFER _____

SUBJECT ACLU

Present were 14 people; 6 females, 8 females. The following people were present:

James Burford Acting chairman of Hollywood Chapter

Ethel Hardy

Ruth Jacobs She is a chapter coordinator working for the
ACLU assisting new chapters to start by giving
them advise, etc.

Edward Altman

Don White

b6
b7C

^{Don}
Mts. White (Don White's wife)

The above meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mr. [redacted] The purpose of the

meeting was to discuss future meetings and to see whether elections for officers should be
held in the near future. During this meeting it was also decided that the ACLU Hollywood
Chapter will mail out notices to all their members (1100) advising them of future meetings
and general information. It was then decided that [redacted] will be in charge of the
mailing and will have five or six people helping him. The mailing will take place at 1930
19:30, 4.8.70, (Wednesday) at [redacted] phone no. [redacted], at the home of
[redacted]

On May 7, at 20:00 there will be a meeting of the ACLU Hollywood Chapter. This
meeting will be held at the regular ACLU offices downtown, Los Angeles. There will also be
a fund-raising party, Saturday, May 23rd. The place has not yet been picked. This
party will honor [redacted] (phonetic spelling).

OFFICER

SOURCE

DATE

FILE

b6
b7C

Investigation

4.2.70

FILE NO. 5714		INTELLIGENCE REPORT		DATE/TIME THIS REPORT 2-10-70 1130	
SUBJECT BLACK PANTHER PARTY, L.A. AREA (IDF)		ADDRESS OR LOCATION		RES. PHONE	DATE/TIME OCCURENCE 12-8-69 0530
ALIASES		BUSINESS ADDRESS		CITY	BUS. PHONE
SEX	DESCENT	DATE OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR
VEHICLE YEAR - MAKE		BODY TYPE	COLOR	LICENSE NO.	YEAR STATE
VEHICLE REGISTRATION		ADDRESS		CITY	RELATION TO SUBJ.
NAME OF SPOUSE		SUBJ. OCCUPATION		EMPLOYED BY	SOC. SEC. NO.

RESUME
Letters and other miscellaneous information removed from the Black Panther Party headquarters, 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

SOURCE b7E					
IN OF SOURCE: <input type="checkbox"/> USUALLY <input type="checkbox"/> FAIRLY <input type="checkbox"/> NOT USUALLY <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE <input type="checkbox"/> RELIABLE <input type="checkbox"/> UNRELIABLE <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN					
EVALUATION OF INFO.: <input type="checkbox"/> PROBABLY <input type="checkbox"/> POSSIBLY <input type="checkbox"/> DOUBTFULLY <input type="checkbox"/> TRUTH CANNOT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONFIRMED <input type="checkbox"/> TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> TRUE <input type="checkbox"/> IMPROBABLE <input type="checkbox"/> BE JUDGED					

DETAILS OF REPORT:

[REDACTED] (IDF) **[REDACTED] (IDF)**
 Resume: **[REDACTED]** writes letter to **[REDACTED]** dated 9-8-69. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED] (NIF) **[REDACTED] (IDF)** b6
b7C
 Resume: **[REDACTED]** writes letter to **[REDACTED]** dated 6-8-69. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED] (NIF) **[REDACTED] (IDF)**
 Resume: **[REDACTED]** writes letter to **[REDACTED]** dated 4-24-69. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

Elmer PRATT (IDF)

Resume: Letter written to Elmer Pratt by a **[REDACTED]** from Southern University Baton Rouge stating that the revolution is at hand and that all black people should band together to fight the establishment. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

NAME	ASSIGNMENT	DATE/TIME	NOTIFIED BY
NOTIFI- NAME	ASSIGNMENT	DATE/TIME	NOTIFIED BY

[REDACTED]

Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

b6
b7C

Resume: [REDACTED] submits a report and states that subject does not attend the Black Panther Party Political Education Classes. Report removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Resume: Subject listed as Black Doctor for the Black Panther Party Free Clinic on list removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED]

Resume: Paper stating that [REDACTED] called the Black Panther Party b6
headquarters and inquired about Donald Landry who allegedly was arrested in b7c
San Jose. Paper removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (IDF)

Resume: Literature written by Young Socialist Alliance regarding Black Control of the Black Community and Black Control of the Black Schools was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED]

Milton ZASLOW (IDF)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Resume: Subject listed as a member of the Friends of the Black Panther Party and contributor on a monthly basis on literature removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

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b7C

MOVEMENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC MILITARY. (IDF)

Resume: Literature written by subject organization regarding the support for "Self Determination for All People" was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED] US (IDF)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, L.A. AREA (IDF)

Resume: [REDACTED] writes report concerning the shooting incident at Victory Baptist Church between Black Panther Party and US members. Report removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

WESTERN CENTER ON LAW AND POVERTY (IDF)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, L.A. AREA (IDF)

Resume: Western Center on Law and Poverty writes letter to the Black Panther Party dated 8-27-69 regarding answers to questions raised in a meeting on 8-20-69 concerning the amendment of the Los Angeles City Charter by circulation of petitions. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, L. A. (IDF)

Resume: Document written by subject organization concerning the philosophies and activities of subject organization was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED]

Resume: Subject's name found among literature removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

CABINET OF THE REPUBLIC (NIF)

Resume: Document written by subject organization regarding "U.S. Imperialism" was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED]

Resume: Document certifying that [REDACTED] is the common-law wife of [REDACTED] removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

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b7c

[REDACTED]

Resume: Document signed by the Panther Leadership indicating that Reginald Forte is expelled from the Black Panther Party as of January 26, 1969 for conduct unbecoming of a Panther. Document removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED]

Resume: Letter written to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] regarding the John Brown Brigade was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL (IDF)

FREE VENICE LEGAL COMM. (NIF)
399 7681

MUSLIM MOSQUE #27 (IDF)

[REDACTED]

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL (IDF)

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMM. (IDF)

WOMENS STRIKE FOR PEACE (IDF)

W.C. PEACE CENTER (NIF)

SCEF (NIF)
3210 W. Broadway,
Louisville, Kentucky

BLACK YOUTH ALLIANCE (IDF)

CAL STATE COMMUNITY CENTER (IDF)

COUNCIL OF BLACK NURSES (NIF)

VENICE SURVIVAL COMMITTEE (IDF)

NEWTON-CLEAVER DEFENSE FUND (IDF)

COMMITTEE FOR WORKING PEOPLES
GOVERNMENT (NIF)
P.O. Box 2672, Laurel, Mississippi

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b7c

Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, L.A. AREA (IDF)

Resume: A report dated 11-15-69 written by [redacted] stating that [redacted] and [redacted] have quit the Black Panther Party. Report removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (IDF)



IOWU LOCAL 26 (NIF)

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMM. (IDF)



WOMEN'S LIBERATION FRONT (IDF)



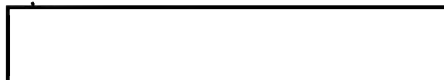
Donald KALISH (IDF)



UNITED PARENTS COUNCIL (IDF)

Franklin ALEXANDER (IDF)

THE ALTERNATIVE (IDF)



SILVERLAKE WOMENS GROUP (NIF)

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (IDF)

GIs AGAINST THE WAR (NIF)
382 2833

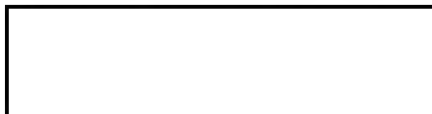


C.P.M.L. (NIF)

UNITED FRONT (IDF)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (IDF)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (IDF)

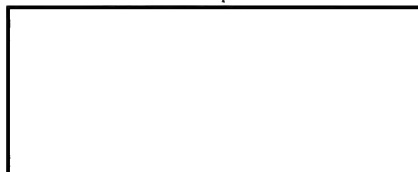
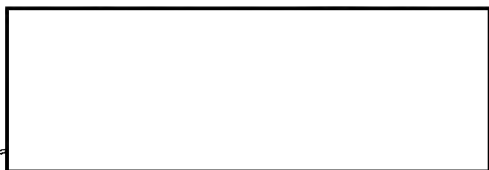


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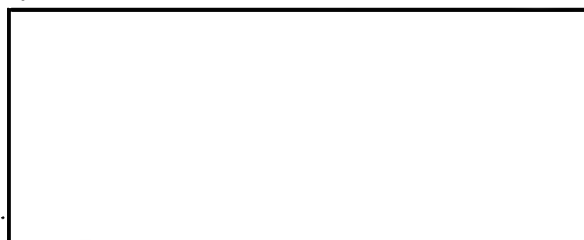
BLACK PARENTS INC. (NIF)



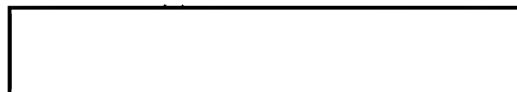
Resume: [redacted] writes letter to [redacted] and [redacted]
concerning his status in the Black Panther Party. [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] are mentioned in the
letter. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

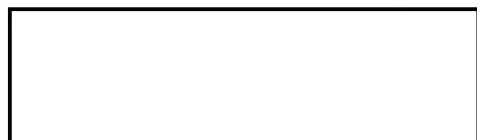


Donald KALISH (IDF)

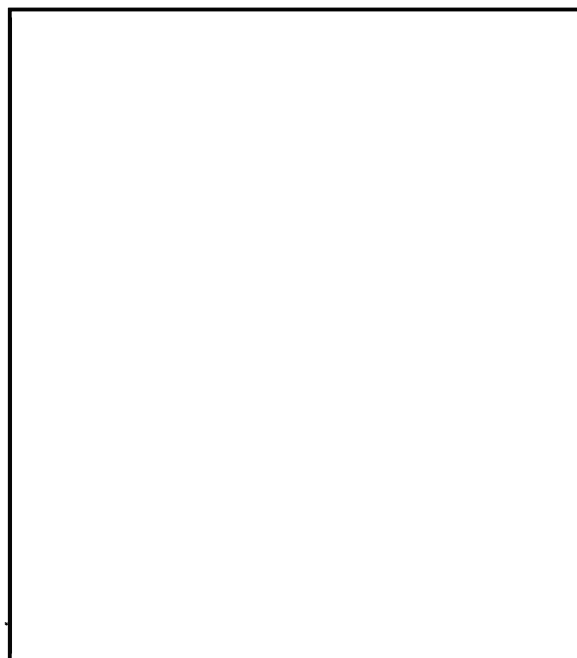
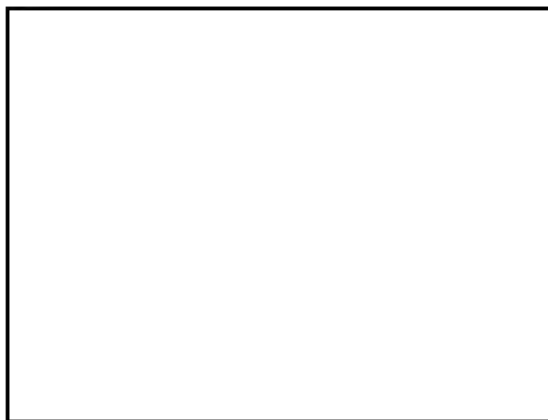


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Resume: Subject listed as sponsor of Newton-Cleaver Defense Committee on literature removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN
RIGHTS (IDF)



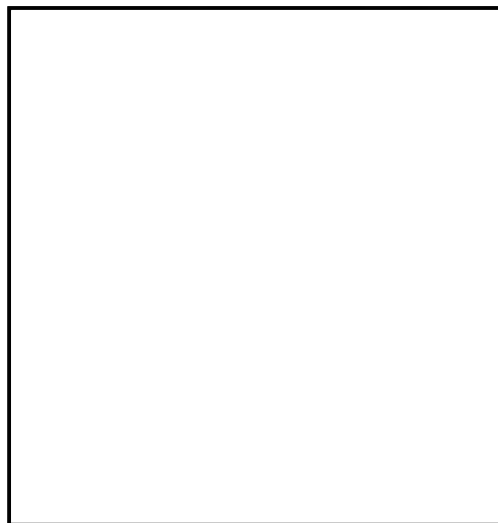
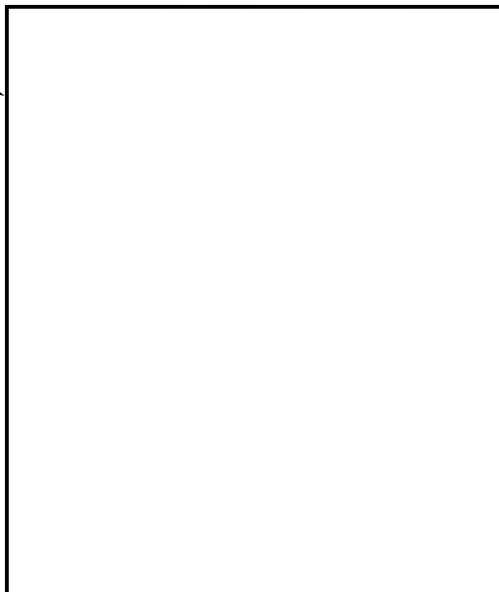
Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



Resume: Subject's application for the Black Panther Party removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



Resume: Document written by subject regarding the Black Panther Party Breakfast for Children Program and Liberation School removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



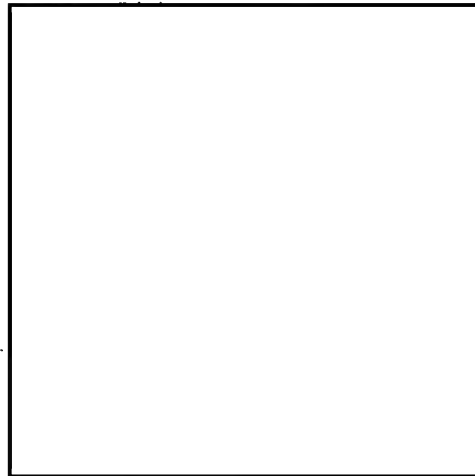
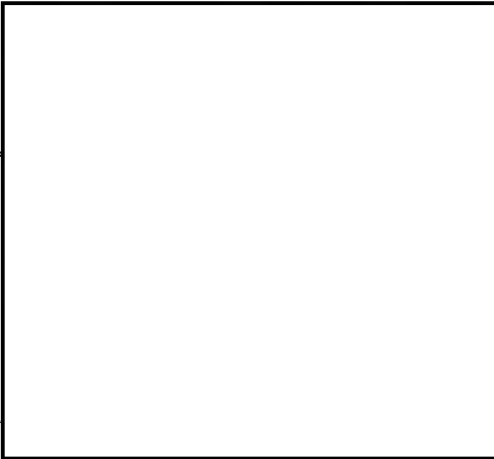
b6
b7C

Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

Huey NEWTON (IDF)

Resume: Subject prints article regarding the entry by police into the residences of the Black Community. Newton states the police should be treated as a common burglar. Article removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.





Resume: Literature indicating that subject telephoned the Black Panther Party, 4115 So. Central was removed from that location on 12-8-69.



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VALLEY PEACE CENTER (IDF)

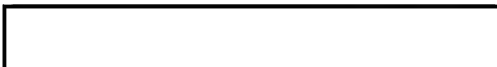
Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



Resume: Subject writes letter to Black Panther Party, 4115 So. Central praising the Panthers for their good work. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



Resume: Subject writes letter to Black Panther Party National Headquarters from Algeria regarding contacts for technical, photographic, financial, and organizational assistance on the project of "Photo History Book" of the Black Panther Party. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

RAMPARTS MAGAZINE (IDF)



b6
b7C


Resume: Subject listed as contact for technical, photographic, financial, and organizational assistance on the Black Panther Party project "Photo History Book" (history of the Black Panther Party) by Kathleen Cleaver who wrote the document in Algeria. Document removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

TEACHERS FOR PEACE (IDF)

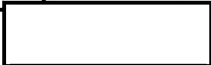
Frank WILKINSON (IDF)
(IDF)

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION


L.A. COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENSE
OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS (IDF)



Rose CHERNIN (IDF)



AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (IDF)



Eason MONROE (IDF)

URBAN LEAGUE (IDF)

MALCOLM X FOUNDATION (IDF)

MELROSE ORGANIZING COMM. (IDF)

COMMITTEE OF RETURN VOLUNTEERS (NIF)
666 5860

INDEPENDANT SOCIALIST CLUB (IDF)

SOCIAL WORKERS FOR PEACE (IDF)

NEWSREEL (IDF)

OPERATION BREADBASKET (IDF)

George SLAFF (NIF)

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b7C



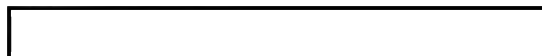
FREE PRESS (IDF)

THE IMAGE (IDF)

THE BEACHHEAD (IDF)

ASSOCIATED PRESS (NIF)
746 1200

PEOPLES WORLD (IDF)



COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH SECTION (NIF)



THE MILITANT (IDF)

THE GUARDIAN (IDF)

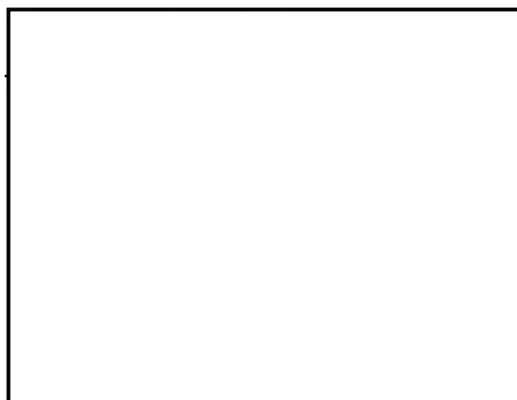
WOMENS NEWSLETTER (NIF)
P.O. Box 85396

b6
b7c


Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from Black Panther Party headquarters, 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

VALLEY PEACE CENTER (IDF)

Resume: Literature regarding subject organization, officers and sponsors was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



Resume: Subject listed as officer of the Valley Peace Center on literature removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.



Resume: Subject listed as sponsor to the Valley Peace Center on literature removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

C.A.S.E. (NIF)

Resume: Subject organization prints literature regarding the abolishing of the ROTC at UCLA. Literature removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE (NIF)

Resume: Literature printed by subject organization regarding the demands of the students of the Los Angeles City Schools removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[redacted] [redacted]
Resume: [redacted] writes letter to [redacted] and tells [redacted] that he is expelled from the Black Panther Party as of 8-3-69. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[redacted]
Resume: Insurance policy of [redacted] regarding the yellow Ford Van used by the Panthers was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[redacted]
Resume: Subject submits a Daily Report to the Black Panther Party dated 3-26-69. Report removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

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b7c

[redacted]
Resume: Subject submits Weekly Report to the Black Panther Party dated 3-21/26-69. Report removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

HEXBERG LUMBER COMPANY (NIF)
10806 S. Central

JONES LUMBER COMPANY (NIF)
10761 S. Alameda

Resume: Literature indicating that subject supplies the Black Panther Party with lumber was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

COLEMAN AND MOORE LUMBER YARD (NIF)
11151 S. Central

Resume: Literature indicating that subject supplies the Black Panther Party with lumber was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

HUNTER'S POINT NEW AFRO FESTIVAL COMMITTEE (NIF)
1433 Mendell St., San Francisco

[REDACTED]
Hunter's Point New Afro Festival Committee

Resume: [REDACTED] apparently addresses letters to the businessmen in the area soliciting support for the Hunter's Point New Afro Festival Committee. Letter removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED]
Resume: Subject's name found among property removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Resume: Document stating that subject is expelled from the Black Panther Party, San Diego was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

VERMONT FREIGHT OUTLET (NIF)

b6
b7C

Resume: Document stating that the Vermont Freight Outlet is supplying the Black Panther Party with household utensils was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Resume: Subject submits Weekly Report dated 3-26-69 to the Black Panther Party. Document removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

WE GOT THE BRASS (NIF)

Resume: Subject organization is made up of GIs and ex-GIs who are against the war in Vietnam. Organization believes "What we want is not the overthrow of the Government, but a situation in which it gets lost in the shuffle". Document written by subject organization was removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

[REDACTED]

Resume: Subject submits a report to the Black Panther Party. Report removed from 4115 So. Central on 12-8-69.

ATTACHED INFORMATION

Document written by C.A.S.E.

Document written by the Student Rights Committee

Insurance policy of [REDACTED]

Request by the Black Panther Party to the various lumber companies for the purchase of lumber

Vermont Freight Outlet Document - request by the Black Panther Party

Document from the Hunter's Point New Afro Festival Committee

We Got the Brass document regarding the GIs and ex-GIs who are against the Vietnam War

Report written by [REDACTED]

Letter written to [REDACTED]

Letter written to [REDACTED]

Letter written to [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

Letter written to Elmer Pratt

List of Black Doctors for the Black Panther Party Free Clinic

Young Socialist Alliance Document

List of Friends of the Black Panther Party

Movement for a Democratic Military - Document

Report submitted by [REDACTED]

Document from the Western Center on Law and Poverty

Document concerning S.N.C.C.

Speech given by the Cabinet of the Republic

Document stating that [REDACTED] is the common-law wife of [REDACTED]

Letters written by [REDACTED] to National Black Panther Party members

Document concerning the Black Panther Party submitted by [redacted]

Letter written to [redacted]

Report submitted by [redacted] concerning the Breakfast and Liberation School

Document submitted by Huey Newton regarding the treatment of police when entering a residence of the Black Community b6
b7c

Letter written to the Black Panther Party by [redacted]

Letter written to the Black Panther Party, National office from [redacted]
[redacted]

Officers and sponsors of the Valley Peace Center

Instructions for preparing an autobiography

Black Panther Party Evaluation Test #1

Questions for the Black Panther Party Political Education Test

Instructions on filling out a financial report

Document of recommended reading by the Black Panther Party

Report concerning the Black Panther Party 9818 Anzac facility

National Organizational Structure of the Black Panther Party

Telephone bills of the Black Panther Party

Information concerning the functions of various types of weapons

Instructions on how to run the liberation school

List of arrests and charges of the Black Panther Party members

Document submitted by the Black Panther Party members criticizing the L.A. Black Panther Party

High potential program retreat of the Black Panther Party question and answer session

Black Panther Party newsletter #6 from San Diego

Document submitted by the L.A. Black Panther Party concerning ways and means to a higher road to liberation

List of children who signed in for the Black Panther Party Breakfast Program

Document submitted by the Women of the Black Panther Party concerning white women having sexual relations with the Black Panther Party men

Diagram on the break-down of a pistol

Document submitted by the Black Panther Party concerning Metro Division

Document entitled, "If a Police Riot Breaks Out"

Miscellaneous information concerning the Liberation School

Financial information concerning the Black Panther Party

CC FBI RF 2-17-70
LASO

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-1618H)

DATE: 3/17/70

FROM: SA [REDACTED] b6
b7C

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	BPP, 12/8/69.	2/19/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

3 - SAN FRANCISCO (REGISTERED)
100-53950 [REDACTED]
157-1203 (HUEY NEWTON)
[REDACTED]

b7D
b7E

1 - SAN DIEGO (REGISTERED)
[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

CC: [REDACTED] b7D

157-3910 [REDACTED]
157-3434 [REDACTED] b6
157-4545 [REDACTED] b7C
157-1870 (RAYMOND HEWITT) (SI)
157-3436 (ELMER PRATT) (SI)
100-32199 (UCLA)
157-3813 [REDACTED]
157-2298 [REDACTED]
157-4718 (BPP FREE CLINIC)
157-2679 [REDACTED]
100-57253 (YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE) (YSA) (U)
157-4143 [REDACTED]
100-71372 [REDACTED]
157-4118 [REDACTED]
100-59608 [REDACTED]
100-21704 (MILTON ZASLOW) (SI)
157-4540 [REDACTED]

157-4217
100-74167
100-72874
100-63947
100-70311
100-65822
157-3701 (LIBERATION UNION)
100-74707 (MDM)
157-1449 (US)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-3267-3556

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 17 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

JAW/mja
(180) Read by _____

** Copies continued on page 2.

LA 157-1618H

100-73440 (WESTERN CENTER ON LAW AND POVERTY)
100-63822 (STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE)
157-2978 (PATRICE GENEVIEVE NEAL)
157-4248 [REDACTED]
157-4850 [REDACTED]
157-3867 [REDACTED]
100-67274 [REDACTED]
157-3437 (JOHN BROWN BRIGADE)
157-1484 (COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL)
157-2508 (GANZIA WASHINGTON)
100-68654 (PAC)
100-2700 (AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE)
100-61745 (WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE)
100-3607 (SCEF)
157-3101 (BLACK YOUTH ALLIANCE)
100-70894 (WILLIAM GREEN)
157-2493 [REDACTED]
157-3379 [REDACTED]
100-26088 [REDACTED]
157-2091 (NEWTON - CLEAVER DEFENSE FUND)
100-52995 (PATRICIA ARNOLD)
157-3379 [REDACTED]
157-3813 [REDACTED]
157-4029 [REDACTED]
100-5504 (NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)
100-65877 [REDACTED]
100-72861 [REDACTED]
157-1713 [REDACTED]
100-68888 (STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE)
100-60180 (MICHAEL LASKY) (SI)
100-73696 (WOMEN'S LIBERATION FRONT)
100-72059 [REDACTED]
100-64359 (DONALD KALISH) (SI)
100-70413 [REDACTED]
157-1741 (UNITED FRONT)
100-17375 (SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY)
100-48478 [REDACTED]
157-1967 (UNITED PARENTS COUNCIL)
100-56057 (FRANKLIN ALEXANDER) (SI)

b6
b7c

LA 157-1618H

100-70488 [REDACTED]
157-3846 [REDACTED]
157-4139 [REDACTED]
25-80341 [REDACTED]
100-61662 [REDACTED]
100-74935 [REDACTED]
100-7905 (ALBERT MALTZ) (SI)
100-49734 [REDACTED]
157-4860 (TERRY KUPERS) (SI)
157-1160 (MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS)
100-69503 [REDACTED]
100-68506 [REDACTED]
100-68125 [REDACTED]
100-66519 (SDS)
157-4395 [REDACTED]
157-3909 (BPP-BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN)
157-2325 [REDACTED]
157-3065 [REDACTED]
100-28255 [REDACTED]
157-4554 [REDACTED]
157-4799 (JOHN SEALE)
157-4996 [REDACTED]
100-60451 [REDACTED]
100-72092 [REDACTED]
100-74252 [REDACTED]
100-63925 [REDACTED]
157-4309 [REDACTED]
157-4795 [REDACTED]
157-4956 [REDACTED]
157-2248 [REDACTED]
100-68155 (RAMPARTS MAGAZINE)
100-70652 (TEACHERS FOR PEACE)
100-16439 (FRANK WILKINSON) (SI)
100-43513 (WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION)
100-71566 (LACDBR)
100-64507 [REDACTED]
157-3960 [REDACTED]
100-74917 [REDACTED]
100-68277 [REDACTED]
100-28219 (JULIA SHERMAN) (RI-B)

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100-23660 (ROSE CHERNIN) (SI)
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-41543 [REDACTED]
100-42713 (EASON MONROE)
105-564 (URBAN LEAGUE)
157-2255 (MALCOLM X FOUNDATION)
100-3476 (INDEPENDANT SOCIALIST LEAGUE)
100-17375 (SOCIALIST WORKERS FOR PEACE)
157-2443 [REDACTED]
100-64165 (THOMAS BRADLEY)
100-71931 (NEWSREEL)
100-61511 [REDACTED]
100-70068 [REDACTED]
100-71249 (ALTHEA ALEXANDER)
157-4859 [REDACTED]
100-73466 [REDACTED]
100-73769 [REDACTED]
100-74429 [REDACTED]
100-31128 [REDACTED]
157-2547 (OPERATION BREADBASKET)
157-814 [REDACTED]
105-4509 [REDACTED]
157-2648 [REDACTED]
157-3694 [REDACTED]
157-4642 [REDACTED]
100-47932 [REDACTED]
100-27327 [REDACTED]
100-66026 (LA FREE PRESS)
157-4740 [REDACTED]
97-16 (PW)
100-63577 (VALLEY PEACE CENTER)
100-69581 [REDACTED]
100-39615 [REDACTED]
100-71323 [REDACTED]
100-74428 [REDACTED]
100-71322 [REDACTED]
100-70390 [REDACTED]
100-73699 (CASE)
100-71324 [REDACTED]
100-71318 [REDACTED]

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LA 157-1618H

100-74570 [REDACTED]
100-20098 [REDACTED]
100-72885 (MIKE COHN)
100-24533 [REDACTED]
100-67975 [REDACTED]
100-55602 (HUGH MANES) (SI)
100-71162 [REDACTED]
100-35381 [REDACTED]
100-69160 [REDACTED]
100-56027 [REDACTED]
157-3445 [REDACTED]
100-66311 [REDACTED]
100-71502 [REDACTED]
100-69494 [REDACTED]
100-54001 [REDACTED]
100-74630 [REDACTED]
100-71333 [REDACTED]
157-3846 [REDACTED]
100-67274 [REDACTED]
157-2962 [REDACTED]
157-3533 [REDACTED]
157-4855 [REDACTED]
100-31217 [REDACTED]
157-5123 [REDACTED]
157-4641 [REDACTED]
157-4547 [REDACTED]
157-3502 [REDACTED]
157-4886 [REDACTED]

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ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo
has been taken by the writer.

INDEX: [REDACTED]

***** Indexing continued on page 6.

LA 157-1618H



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LA 157-1618H

[REDACTED]
CABINET OF THE REPUBLIC

[REDACTED]
FREE VENICE LEGAL COMMITTEE
MUSLIM MOSQUE #27
CAL STATE COMMUNITY CENTER
COUNCIL OF BLACK NURSES
VENICE SERVIVAL COMMITTEE

[REDACTED] E
COMMITTEE FOR WORKING PEOPLES GOV.

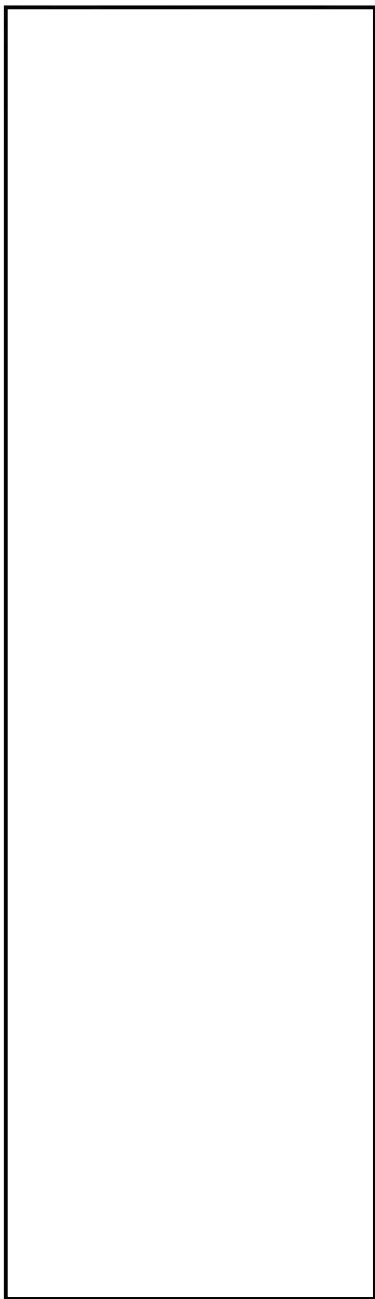
b6
b7c

[REDACTED]
IOWU LOCAL 26
SILVERLAKE WOMENS GROUP
GI'S AGAINST THE WAR

[REDACTED]
C.P.M.L.

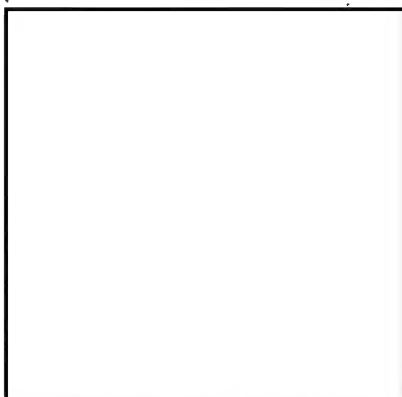
[REDACTED]
BLACK PARENTS INC.
ALETS WALLOCK
THE ALTERNATIVE

LA 157-1618H



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LA 157-1618H

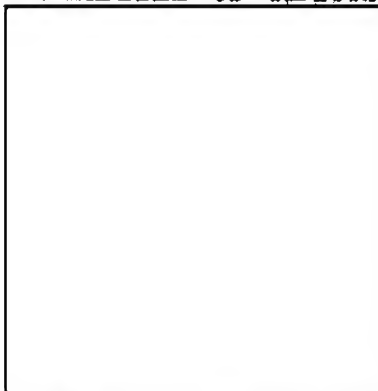


MELROSE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



b6
b7C

COMMITTEE OF RETURN VOLUNTEERS



COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH SECTION

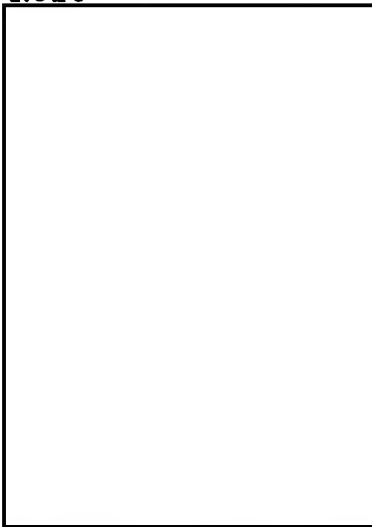


THE IMAGE

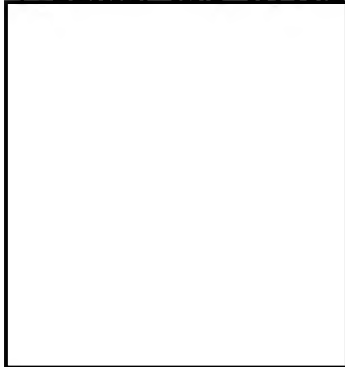
LA 157-1618H

THE MILITANT
THE BEACHHEAD
THE GUARDIAN
ASSOCIATED PRESS
WOMENS NEWS LETTER

[REDACTED]
STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE
ROTC



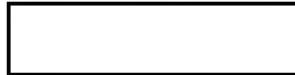
HEXBERG LUMBER COMPANY
JONES LUMBER COMPANY
COLEMAN AND MOORE LUMBER YARD



HUNTERS POINT NEW AFRO
FESTIVAL COMMITTEE



VERMONT FREIGHT OUTLET



b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-13-2015
E42M28K35

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-68654)

DATE: 4/30/70

FROM : SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN

SUBJECT: PEACE ACTION COUNCIL (PAC)
IS - C

SOURCE	ACTIVITY RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	PAC Rally 4/27/70 @ LA City Hall 4/15/70	Writer	[REDACTED]

b7D
b7E

Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

CC: [REDACTED]

100-28093 (IRVING SARNOFF)(SI)
100-30936 [REDACTED]
100-72154 [REDACTED]
100-32975 (BOB KLONSKY)(SI)
100-58627 [REDACTED]
100-68727 [REDACTED]
100-58626 [REDACTED]
100-70145 [REDACTED]
100-64359 (DON KALISH)(SI)
100-71502 [REDACTED]
100-61511 [REDACTED]
157-2325 [REDACTED]
100-64507 [REDACTED]
100-48136 (BARBARA CAROL WESTON)(SI)
100-27931 [REDACTED]
100-67849 [REDACTED]
100-68688 (WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION)
100-60891 (YOUNG AMERICANS FOR FREEDOM)
100-3267 (ACLU)
100-24553 [REDACTED]
100-75408 [REDACTED]

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b7C

(U)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

GGB/alq
(23)

Read by WJB

100-3267-353

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 30 1970	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	



ACTION:

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

INDEX:



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b7C

ASIAN-AMERICANS FOR PEACE



FILE

FILE 303-10

RALLY

4/15/70

CC 5336

L.A. CITY HALL

PAC

PRESENT AT THE RALLY WERE ABOUT 3,000 PEOPLE.
ABOUT 80% OF THE PEOPLE WERE IN THEIR EARLY 20'S.
AMONG THOSE PRESENT WERE:

IRVING SARNOFF, CARL ~~WESSLER~~ ^{KESSLER}, JANEL AIDEN.
ROBERT KLONSKY, VELMA NEAL, JEFF ROBINSON,
JEFF PAULAN, MARK NEAL, PAULA BROWN,
DON KALISH, KATHLEEN GIBLIN, LIBBY GOLDMAN,
ED PERL, ANGELA DAVIS, TIM BERLAND, ED ALTMAN.
BARBARA CAROL WESTON, SOPHIE SILVER, ROGER VARGAS,
GREGORY M. ZEIGLER, TOM WEISBERG & DAN PLATTIN.

AMONG THE SPEAKERS WERE

FATHER JAMES GRODDI OF MILWAUKEE
JERRY RUBIN OF THE "CHICAGO CONSPIRACY"
ROSALIE U. MUNIZ FROM THE CHICAGO YOCATSKILL
A SPEAKER FROM THE G.I. MOVEMENT
A SPEAKER FROM ASIAN AMERICANS FOR PEACE
A SPEAKER FROM HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION

COVERAGE COMMENCED AT 10:00 AND ENDED AT
2:35.

A TRUCK WAS RENTED BY PAC AT THE COST OF \$100.
THIS TRUCK WAS TAKEN TO THE HOME OF STEVE DUNN
558 INDIAN AVE. LENDER HAD ALL THE P.A. EQUIPMENT

~~THE RALLY IS NOT TURNED INTO A RIOT~~

~~ORDERED TO PUT MONITORS IN FRONT OF ^{THE} EQUIPMENT.~~

~~AS A SECURITY TO MAKE SURE THAT NOTHING IS DAMAGED.~~

~~AT ABOUT 17:30 THE PEOPLE THAT WERE MARCHING FROM THE JUNCTION CENTER ARRIVED AT THE SITE OF THE RALLY. (THERE WERE ABOUT 1,500 PEOPLE IN THE MARCH).~~

~~THE SPEAKERS STARTED TALKING AT ABOUT 18:00.~~

~~SARNOFF ASKED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS AND TALKED ABOUT TAX WHO IS PAYING FOR THE WAR IN VIETNAM.~~

~~FATHER GROPPA TALKED ABOUT THE WAR AND THE TREATMENT OF PEOPLE IN THE U.S.A.~~

~~IT APPEARED THAT ALL THE YOUNG PEOPLE WERE THERE TO HEAR ABOUT TAX. HE GOT MOST OF THE SPEECHES~~

~~AND HIS SPEECH WAS THE LONGEST AND WITH THE MOST~~

~~PROTEST. IN HIS SPEECH HE SAID THAT HE HAD GOTTEN~~

~~TO TALKING IN SANTA BARBARA ON 4-16-70 AND~~

~~THERE HE WILL START A RIOT.~~

~~WHILE THE SPEAKERS WERE TALKING THERE WERE SOME PICKETS (ABOUT 15) FROM THE YOUNG~~

CHARGE OF THE LEADERS AND SUPERVISORS OF THE RALLY.

1745 AN ED. ALTMAN.

AT 1430 THE TRUCK LEFT P.A.C. FOR THE RALLY SITE. IN ORDER TO GET THE ADDRESS SYSTEM SET UP, THE FOUR PEOPLE THAT WERE ASSISTING ALTMAN ARE - VAUGHN, ZEIGLER, WEISBERG & PLATTNER.

THE P.A. SYSTEM WAS ALL SET UP AT 1630, THE MONITORS WERE GIVEN 25 BUCKETS IN ORDER TO GET CONTRIBUTIONS, THEY WERE ALSO TOLD TO SEE TO IT THAT THE PEOPLE DO NOT START FIGHTS AND THAT THE RALLY IS NOT TURNED INTO A RIOT. KLENSKY ALSO ORDERED TO PUT MONITORS IN FRONT OF THE EQUIPMENT AS A SECURITY TO MAKE SURE THAT NOTHING IS DAMAGED.

AT ABOUT 1730 THE PEOPLE THAT WERE MARCHING FROM THE INJECTION CENTER ARRIVED AT THE SITE OF THE RALLY. (THERE WERE ABOUT 1,500 PEOPLE IN THE MARCH).

THE SPEAKERS STARTED TALKING AT ABOUT 1800. SARNOFF ASKED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS AND TALKED ABOUT TAX & WHO IS PAYING FOR THE WAR IN VIETNAM.

FATHER GROPPI TALKED ABOUT THE WAR AND THE TREATMENT OF PEOPLE IN THE U.S.A.

IT APPEARED THAT ALL THE YOUNG PEOPLE WERE THERE TO HEAR RUSSIN TALK. HE GOT MOST OF THE CROWD AND HIS SPEECH WAS THE LOUDEST AND WITH A LOT OF PROFANITY. IN HIS SPEECH HE SAID THAT HE EXPECTED TO BE TALKING IN SAINT BARBARA ON 4-16-70. HE SAID THERE HE WILL START A RIOT.

BLASE BONPANE

NEW POLITICS FOR THE 70s

WHO IS BLASE BONPANE?

CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION
TO BE HELD JUNE 2nd, 1970
UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR: CAL STATE AND U.C.L.A.
LATIN AMERICAN NEWS COMMENTATOR FOR KPFK
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF A.C.L.U. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

WHAT WILL BLASE BONPANE FIGHT FOR?

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

REPEAL OF THE DRAFT

MEDICAL CARE AS A RIGHT FOR ALL CITIZENS

EFFECTIVE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

RESTORATION OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

JOIN THE BONPANE FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

3182 WEST PICO BLVD.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90019

737-7757

ROBERT MENARD, CAMPAIGN MANAGER

VOTE IN THE JUNE 2nd PRIMARY.

THE PEOPLE WANT.....BONPANE_____X

...
BOMB HANDI, P. AC. THROUGH VICTORY IN DISTANCE,
NO MO/HO AND THEY HAD AN AMERICAN FLAG.
FIGHTS WITH THIS GROUP STARTED 2 OR 3 TIMES
BUT THE MONITORS & L.A.P.D. SEPARATED THEM.
THERE WERE 2 PEOPLE ARRESTED DURING THE RALLY AND
ONE WAS ARRESTED BEFORE THE RALLY STARTED. THOSE
ONE WAS BOOKED FOR BEING DRUNK (647 F.P.C.).

AFTER THE RALLY THERE WAS A CANDLELIGHT MARCH
AROUND THE CIVIC CENTER (CITY HALL AREA).

AT ABOUT 2100 ALL THE EQUIPMENT WAS TAKEN
BACK TO P.A.C. & TO THE HOME OF JOE PAULAN.

WHILE TALKING TO ZEIGLER, WEISBERG, VAUGHT & PLATTIN.
THEY ADVISED THAT THEY WOULD BE WILLING TO
SELL "ALL THE CROSSES YOU WANT AT \$1000 A CROSS".

BY SELLING 960 CANDLES AND MAKING COLLECTIONS P.A.C.
RECEIVED ONLY \$220.

COLLECTIONS WERE ALSO BEING TAKEN BY ANGELA D. IS
FOR THE SOLEDAD BROTHERS.

M.D.M. WILL HAVE A RALLY IN OCEANSIDE CALIF.
5-16-70 THERE HAS NOT BEEN ANY TIME OR PLACE
PICKED.

A RALLY FOR THE SOLEDAD BROTHERS WILL BE HELD SAT
5-2-70 AT NOON AT THE NEW FEDERAL BUILDING.

ATTACHED TO THIS REPORT ARE 5 LEAFLETS & 5

NEWS PAPERS. (PW 4-11-70, MILITANT 4-17-70, STUDENT
MOBILIZER 4-2-70)

SUNDAY, MAY 3, ...7:00 P.M...."DANCE HALL TO LUCHA" CONCERT...EMERSON AUDITORIUM
.....843 S. GRAND AVE., LOS ANGELES TICKETS: \$3.50 ...DOOR PRIZES.....

FEATURING: GEORGE KAST IN A CAESAR FRANCK SONATA (PIANO AND VIOLIN)

ROCK GROUP: "OF THE PEOPLE"WITH TOP NUMBERS

SURPRISE T.V. GUEST STARFOLK SINGERS, ETC, ETC.

BENEFIT: PEACE ACTION COUNCIL (TICKETS AT P.A.C. OFFICE OR CALL 462-8188)

.....
RECEPTION - SUNDAY, APRIL 26 at 2:00 P.M. IN HONOR OF MR. TERUTAKA NIIKAWA (DIR.,
HOKKAIDO COUNCIL OF GENSUIKIN (JAPANESE CONGRESS AGAINST A & H BOMBS); MEMBER OF
THE HOKKAIDO PREFECTURAL ASSEMBLY, ETC.). MR. NIIKAWA WILL SPEAK ON "THE 25TH ATOMIC
BOMB DISASTER WORLD CONFERENCE" AT THE HOME OF LES AND TINA PINE, 1353 BRAERIDGE
DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS. VOLUNTARY DONATION.....REFRESHMENTS.
.....

SATURDAY, MAY 16TH. ARMED FORCES DAY...MOVEMENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC MILITARY ACTION
AND RALLY IN OCEANSIDE, CALIF. COOPERATING AREAS: CAMP PENDLETON, EL TORO, LONG
BEACH, AND SAN DIEGO. THEME: RACISM AND IMPERIALISM. LEAFLETING AND SUPPORTING
ACTIONS BETWEEN MAY 10, and MAY 16. DETAILS ON TIME OF RALLY AND SUPPORTING ACTIONS
SOON. CALL P.A.C. AT 462-8188 OR MOVEMENT FOR A DEMOCRATIC MILITARY AT 474-7153
.....

POSTERS...POSTERS...POSTERS: IN FULL COLOR. SIZE: 23" X 35½". \$2.00 EACH
SUBJECTS: PEACE ECOLOGY, REPRESSION, ETC. AVAILABLE THRU P.A.C. 555 N. WESTERN
.....

PLEASE PUT ME ON YOUR MAILING LIST: (NAME) _____

STREET ADD. _____ CITY _____ ZONE _____

DETACH: MAIL TO PEACE ACTION COUNCIL.....

ISSUED BY PEACE ACTION COUNCIL 555 N. WESTERN AVE., LOS ANGELES, CA. 90004
TEL: 462-8188

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-3701)

DATE: 4/24/70

FROM : SA LEON J. MEYER

SUBJECT: LIBERATION UNION
RM

SOURCE	ACTIVITY	RECEIVED	AGENT	LOCATION
[REDACTED]	Liberation Union meeting 3/21/70	3/25/70	Writer	157-3701-566 (WR)

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Source's report has been xeroxed and is attached:

ACTION:

Source was thoroughly interviewed concerning the above and could add nothing further.

All necessary action in connection with this memo has been taken by the writer.

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INDEX: POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR PRISONERS

1 - SAN FRANCISCO (REGISTERED)
100-53950 [REDACTED]

CC: 157-3701-566A

157-4842 (CUPP)
157-1618 (BPP)
100-74707 (MDM)
100-21704 (MILT ZASLOW)(SI)
157-4395 [REDACTED]
100-3267 (ACLU)
157-5089 (JANE FONDA)

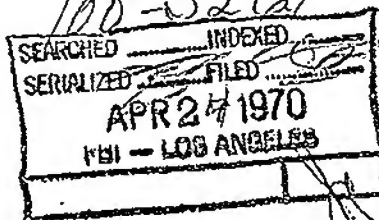
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LJM/sal
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Read By KPH

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

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File Stripped
Initials del
Date 9-15-71

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Location: Unitarian Church
1120 W. Santa Ana Street
Anaheim, California

March 21, 1970

Groups: Liberation Union

Committee United for Political Prisoners
(C.U.P.P.)

Political Rights for Prisoners
(P.R.P.)

Black Panther Party

Movement for Democratic Military
(M.D.M.)

Subjects: Milt ZASLOW (affiliated with Liberation Union)
WMA, 45, 5'10", 175, brown, brown
Ruddy complexion, receding hairline

Richard WARNER (affiliated with C.U.P.P.)
WMA, 23, 5'9", 145, brown, blue
Mustache, long hair

Robert BRYAN (affiliated with Black Panthers)
NMA, 30, 5'9", 155, black, brown
Medium-dark complexion
Beard and mustache

Michael McGUIRE (affiliated with P.R.P.)
WMA, 28, 6'1", 195, brown, blue
Full beard, mustache.

WMA, 19 (M.D.M.)
Would not identify himself by name

NMA, 20, 5'7", 140 (M.D.M.)
Only name given was Jessie

On Saturday, March 21, 1970, at 1:00 PM, [redacted]
and [redacted] attended a meeting at the Unitarian Church in
the City of Anaheim that was hosted by the Liberation Union
(formerly Friends of the Panthers).

The meeting was called to order at 1:05 PM by Milt Zaslow who
talked on the revolutionary movement in the United States.
Zaslow commented on the need for all revolutionary movements
in the country to unite and join forces to overthrow the
establishment and to gain and create a new political freedom
in this country.

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Zaslow maintained that the revolution was well under way, that various groups of people from all social and economic classes in the United States were already moving toward their revolutionary goal.

Zaslow said that although the organization now known as the Liberation Union had changed their name, they still were "Friends of the Panthers" however, the name change was necessary because of their active expansion with other politically motivated factions than just the Panthers. Zaslow stated that it was the Panthers who recommended the name change in order to encompass more groups and to gain a broader support for their revolutionary movement.

Zaslow would quote Marxism throughout his talk and stated that the violent revolution was necessary and commended the recent military mutiny on a U.S. vessel as being "magnificent." Zaslow stated that "more of these kinds of acts should be perpetrated."

Zaslow stated that violence of the Black Panthers could never be matched by the violence of the Fascist Pigs as the Black Panthers are a suppressed people and merely defending themselves against the Fascist Pigs.

Zaslow says his organization, the Liberation Union, is currently working with A.C.L.U. in attempting to get bail reductions for the Panthers now in jail as a result of the December 8, 1969, shoot out in the City of Los Angeles.

Zaslow spoke of the immediate need to raise money to provide bail for Panthers now in jail, not only in Los Angeles, but Chicago and New York, as well. Excessive bail was described as "ransom" by the Fascist Pig establishment and the right to bail as guaranteed in the Constitution was "so much paper that is worthless."

The silent majority, who Nixon claims to be his followers, was described as being the unions in the country, even Postal workers, government employees and pigs, themselves, who are considering forming unions. Zaslow strongly supports all unions in their movement toward improving their working conditions and strongly favors strikes and violence for those unions to achieve their goals.

Zaslow said the most oppressed minority groups were the homosexuals and the women of this country, both of whom are now forming their own unions and are now in revolt. Zaslow was very strong in his support of homosexuals and encouraged those present to support not only homosexuals, but all small oppressed groups and minorities who are striving to better themselves.

Zaslow ended his talk by requesting a collection be taken in order to provide bail money for Panthers now in jail.

The next speaker was Richard Warner, representing the Committee United for Political Prisoners. Warner spoke of the need to raise \$100,000 as "the Fascist Pigs have put a high bail on all radicals." Warner said that the bail system is another means by which the establishment holds restrictive control over political prisoners by forcing those prisoners to pay exorbitant bail fees to bondsmen. In order to prevent these bail fees from going to bondsmen, the Committee United for Political Prisoners hopes to establish a rotating a bail-bond fund which will be available to all political prisoners in this country.

Warner says that last year five million dollars was exchanged for "ransom" for Panthers arrested in New York and Los Angeles.

Warner says that those persons interested in supporting C.U.P.P. may do so by contacting Milt Zaslow of the Liberation Union.

The next speaker introduced was Robert Bryan of the Black Panther Party in Los Angeles. Bryan identified himself as being one of those involved in the December 8, 1969, shoot out in Los Angeles in which he and his "brothers" fought to defend their lives against the racist pigs who attacked them at 4:00 AM.

Bryan spoke in defense of Bobby Seale who has a murder charge pending against him in the state of Connecticut. Bryan says that Seale is to be the victim of the State of Connecticut and if he is murdered that there will be "a long period of darkness in Babylon."

Bryan says the Panthers will not stand by and see Bobby Seale murdered and that if Bobby Seale is "murdered" the reprisals will be many and great.

Bryan spoke of a fellow Panther who had been released this morning from jail in Los Angeles and who had suffered numerous beatings while in jail.

Bryan was followed by Michael McGuire, who represented the Political Rights for Prisoners. McGuire identified himself as an ex-convict who had spent six years in San Quentin, Chino and Soledad, and told of his background of political persecution and racist persecution because he fell in love with a black woman.

McGuire says he was convicted of robbing a gas station in Los Angeles and, although he was 20 years of age at the time, he received a sentence of 5 years to life imprisonment for a crime which normally would have drawn a sentence of 6 months in County Jail with 4 years probation.

While in the prisons, McGuire states he has organized black and white prisoners, taught Marxism and has spread the movement throughout the penal systems in the State of California.

McGuire states that he owes his life to Bobby Seale who intervened on his behalf while a prisoner at Soledad and that because of this, McGuire says he owes Bobby Seale his life and is ready to die for Bobby Seale and the Black Panther movement.

McGuire described himself as being self-educated and stated that he came from a poor background with no education and that he was self-taught while a prisoner.

Because of his liberal views and the fact that he was in love with a black woman, McGuire states that he was denied parole, that he was deprived of his normal rights and privileges as a prisoner.

McGuire spoke of the prison system of using psychopaths and paranoids to assault, intimidate and kill those political prisoners that the fascist pigs could not "mind fuck." These paranoids were described as being the tool of the present penal system and that those persons singled out for execution would be set up by the guards as informants. McGuire said that he was set up in such a manner and avoided being murdered by three paranoid prisoners in a shower at the prison. McGuire said that he avoided being murdered by refusing to accept the kind offer of one of the guards to use a shower facility normally provided by trustees.

When McGuire finished speaking, Zaslow again took the podium and at this time, stated two Marines had just arrived representing the Movement for Democratic Military and that they would address the group.

These two subjects took the podium and would not identify themselves by name to the group. Only the male Negro used the name of Jessie.

The male, white was the first to address the group and thanked the Liberation Union and Unitarian Church for their financial support in providing them with a residence where they could hold their meetings and spend their off-duty hours.

This location in Oceanside was described as a residential home located at 519 S. Freeman.

It was announced that on Sunday, March 22, 1970, at 1:00 PM, the M.D.M. would be holding an open house. Speakers scheduled to appear at this open house are several Black Panthers including Robert Bryan. Also, movie actress, Jane Fonda.

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The Caucasian Marine stated that rather than go to Viet Nam and get killed over there, he would shoot some fascist pigs and die in this country.

Both of these subjects stated that the revolutionary movement in the military, particularly the Marine Corps, was growing at a fast rate and that when the time came for the people to have their revolution, they would find the military was on their side and the military would turn their guns on the establishment and the fascist pigs.

The Caucasian Marine stated that he was born in Monterey, Mexico, that his father maintained a large home there and at the present time there were five or six Marines who had defected to his father's home rather than go to Viet Nam. He said that he would also go to Monterey, Mexico, rather than go to Viet Nam, "Canada is not the only place to go."

Information regarding the M.D.M. meeting in Oceanside on March 22, 1970, was given to Sgt. Harper, CID, El Toro Marine Base.

There were approximately 45 to 50 people in attendance, including five young people who appeared to be in their teens. The group consisted of adults, females in their late 30's and 40's--the males appeared to be in their 30's.

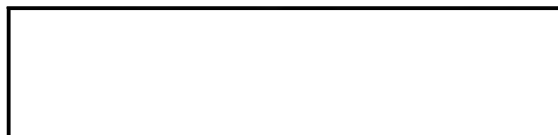
The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 PM, and at the conclusion of the meeting, [redacted] spoke with Black Panther Robert Bryan. Bryan spoke of the up-coming meeting that would be held in Los Angeles for all black and brown brothers.

[redacted] Michael McGuire and McGuire gave a mailing address of [redacted] McGuire said that by directing correspondence to P.O. Box [redacted] at this address, information could be obtained as to assisting them in their movement.

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Numerous articles, brochures and hand out material was obtained.

The subject, Jeri William Doeden, who is wanted by Sutter County Sheriff's Department was not in attendance at the meeting, nor was the subject Largo.



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Dictated by [redacted]